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ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

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FORCES.

JOURNAL.

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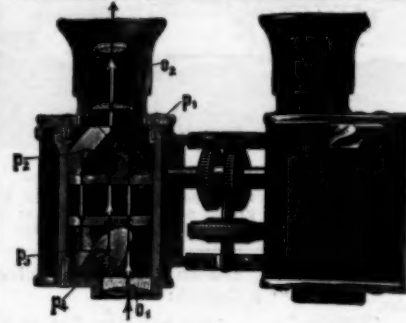


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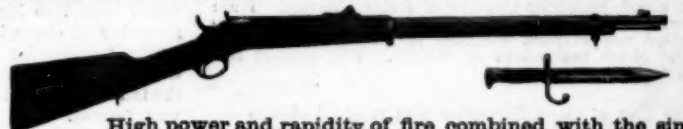
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THE FAMOUS VICTORY AT MANILA.

The two brief dispatches that follow are the only official reports thus far of the great victory over the Spanish forces at Manila, Philippine Islands:

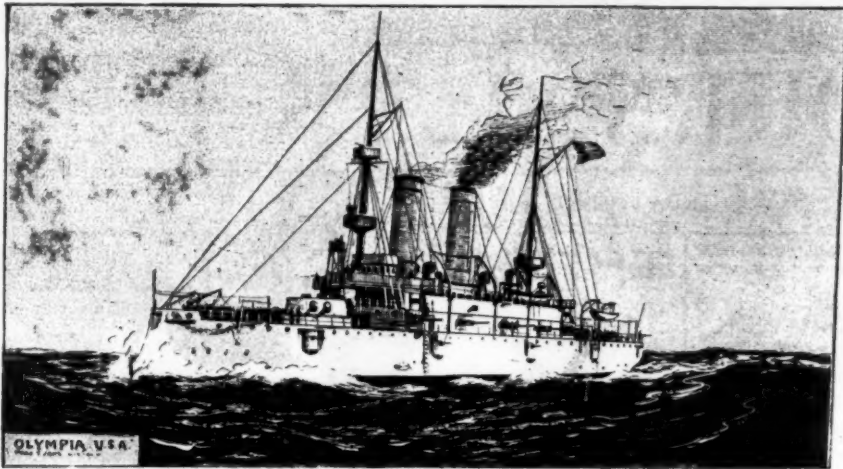
"Manila, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Cristina, Castilla Uloa, Isle de Cuba, General Lozo, the Duero, Correo, Velasco, Mindanao, one transport and the water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured,

Kong by the Revenue cutter McCulloch and cabled from there. Immediately following there came a dispatch to the "Army and Navy Journal" from an officer of Commo. Dewey's fleet, which showed that communication with it had been reopened by way of Hong Kong. This dispatch was received in New York at 11:11 a. m. on May 7.

REPORT OF AN EYEWITNESS OF THE BATTLE.

The following intelligent and spirited account of the fight is given by the Hong Kong correspondent of the

lence and no sign of life on the island. The Olympia, the Baltimore and the Raleigh went past, and we held



U. S. Protected Cruiser Olympia, Captain Charles V. Gridley.

Olympia, protected cruiser—Displacement, 5,870 tons; main battery, four 8-inch R. F. and ten 5-inch R. F.; secondary battery, fourteen 6-inch R. F.; twelve light guns, and two Gatlings; horse-power, 17,313; speed, 21.68; protective deck, 4½ to 2 inches; coal carrying capacity, 1,900 tons; crew, 400.

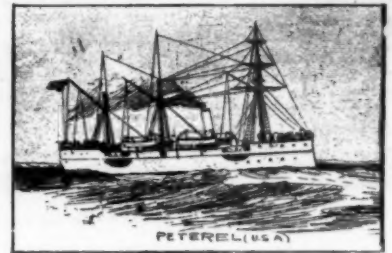
and only a few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American Consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.

"DEWEY."

"Cavite, May 4.—I have taken possession of naval station at Cavite, on Philippine Islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at bay entrance, paralleling garrison. I control bay completely and can take city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirits. Spanish

London "Mail," as coming from an officer of the McCulloch:

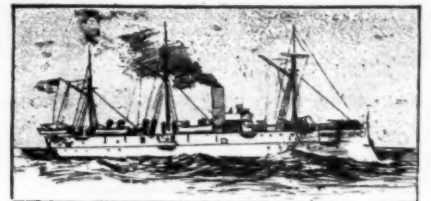
"We left Mirs Bay at 2 p. m. Wednesday, April 27, steering straight for the Philippines. On sighting the coast the Boston, the Baltimore and the Concord went ahead and looked into Subig Bay, which lies some thirty miles from Manila. We left Subig Bay about 6 p. m.



U. S. S. Petrel, Comdr. Edward P. Wood.

Petrel, gunboat—Length, 176 feet 3 inches; breadth, 31 feet; mean draught, 11 feet 7 inches; main battery, four 6-inch B. L. R.; secondary battery, two 3-pounder R. F., one 1-pounder R. F., two 37 mm. H. R. C. and two Gatlings.

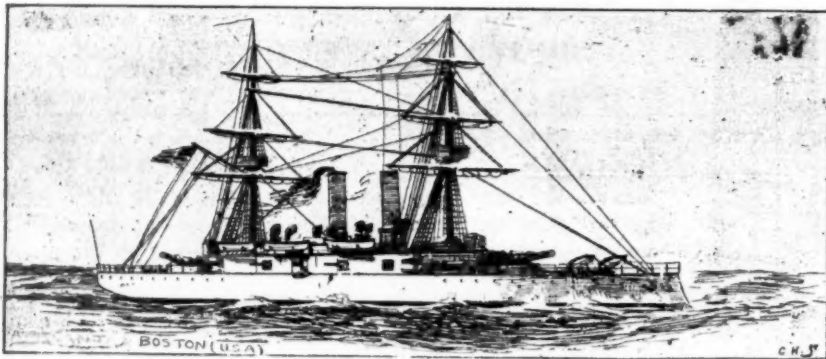
our breath. The Petrel and the Concord passed, and there was still silence. The Boston was passing when flames showed from our funnels.



U. S. S. Concord, Commander Asa Walker, U. S. N.

Concord, gunboat—Length, 234 feet; breadth, 36 feet; mean draught, 14 feet; main battery, six 6-inch B. L. R.; secondary battery, two 6-pounder R. F., two 3-pounder R. F., one 1-pounder R. F., two 37 mm. H. R. C. and two Gatlings.

"A bugle rang out across the water from the south. There was a flash and a shot crossed our bows. "Boston let go a broadside at the fort and two more



U. S. Protected Cruiser Boston, Capt. Frank Wildes.

Boston, protected cruiser—Length, 325 feet; breadth, 48 feet; mean draught, 17 feet; main battery, two 8-inch B. L. R. and six 6-inch B. L. R.; secondary battery, two 6-pounder R. F., two 3-pounder R. F., two 1-pounder R. F., two 47 mm. H. R. C., two 37 mm. H. R. C., and two Gatlings.

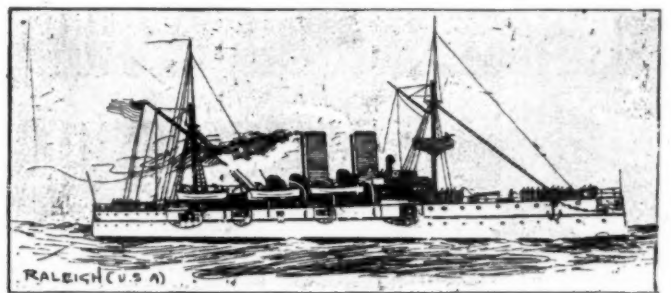
loss not fully known, but very heavy. One hundred and fifty killed, including Captain of Reina Cristina. I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty-six wounded in hospitals within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

"DEWEY."

The first of these dispatches was received shortly before ten o'clock on Saturday morning, May 7. It is not complete, a portion of the dispatch being withheld from

Saturday and steamed slowly till we neared the channel which leads into Manila Bay. The tall cone of Corregidor Island showed through the darkness.

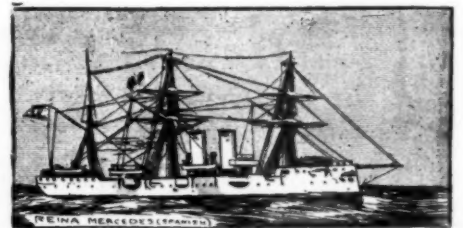
"Early on Sunday morning we formed in line of battle. Our ships carried no lights, except that each had one on the taffrail, and that was well screened. Silently the line was formed. The flagship Olympia led. Behind her came the Baltimore, the Raleigh, the Petrel, the Concord and the Boston. Then in the second line were the cutter



U. S. Cruiser Raleigh, Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan.

Raleigh, protected cruiser—Displacement, 3,213 tons; horse-power, 10,000; length, 300 feet; breadth, 42 feet; mean draught, 18 feet; main battery, one 6-inch rifle, ten 5-inch R. F. and fourteen smaller R. F. guns.

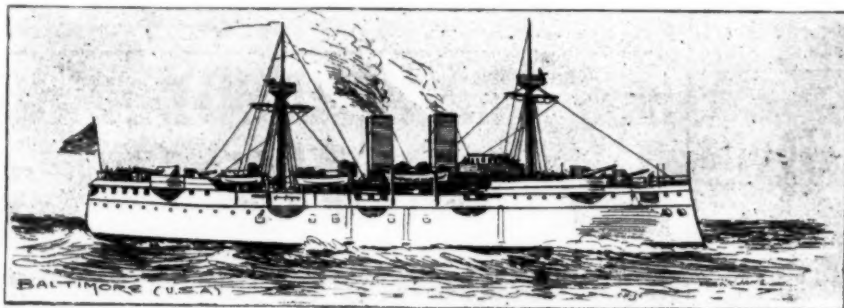
shells came sailing over the water. A short, one-sided action followed. Our gunners (though the McCulloch



Reina Mercedes (Spanish).

did not engage) quickly compelled the fort to haul down its flag. It had only fired three shots, not one of which hit our ships.

"We now steamed slowly up the bay as day broke.



U. S. Protected Cruiser Baltimore, Capt. Nehemiah M. Dyer.

Baltimore, protected cruiser—Length, 327 feet 6 inches; breadth, 48 feet 6 inches; mean draught, 20 feet 6 inches; main battery, four 8-inch B. L. R., six 6-inch B. L. R.; secondary battery, four 6-pounder R. F., two 3-pounder R. F., two 1-pounder R. F., four 37 mm. H. R. C. and two Gatlings.

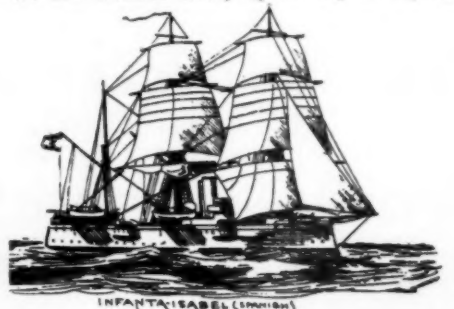
the public for military reasons. In response the Secretary of the Navy sent the following:

"Washington, May 7.—Dewey, Manila: President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you Acting Admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress. LONG."

The dispatch of Commo. Dewey was sent to Hong

McCulloch, the transports Naushan and Zafiro. The nine ships entered the channel quickly and drew under the guns of Corregidor. The men were all at quarters, the guns were trained on the Spanish batteries, and not a sound could be heard except the splash of water under our boats.

"We all expected that the batteries of Corregidor would open fire at once, but there was an unearthly si-



Infanta Isabel (Spanish).

The morning was lovely. We made a circuit of the bay coming toward Manila, but the Spanish fleet was not

there. Then, bearing south, we could see the Spanish fleet moored in a small bay, and could make out a heavy battery. We steamed on, all eyes on the enemy, till we were as close to Manila as the shoals would suffer us to go, the Olympia still leading. She turned, and the ships followed her in succession. As the heavy battery in Cavite (Kah-vee-tay) Bay opened upon her immediately, the Spanish fleet began to fire. A sputtering of flashes ran along their line, which was disposed as follows: Ten large vessels and four small gunboats were drawn up across the bay, flanked by the batteries. Two smaller vessels could be described close in by the arsenal.

"About 5 a. m. the first shots were fired by the enemy. They went wide. Then Commo. Dewey closed the line and signaled the ships astern to 'fire as convenient.' The Olympia was the first American ship to open. She fired her forward 8-inch guns with a terrific crash, and smoke and splinters could be seen flying from the Spanish ships opposite her. Immediately the ships astern of her began to fire and the engagement became general. It was difficult to see what was happening to the Spaniards after the first broadside on either side, as the smoke was very dense. We passed along the Spanish front, turned and steamed back, while our guns gave them hell.

"As the Olympia neared the Spaniards two mines exploded. She paid no attention, but steamed right on. Then we turned and came back once more, firing as fast as we could. The broadsides went off crash! crash! crash! like clockwork, the Spaniards replying with steady thunder.

"As our ships passed along the line the Spanish Admiral's flagship, the Reina Cristina, gallantly stood out to attack the Olympia. She was hotly received. A rain of shells descended on her and almost at once she turned and ran back. As she retired an 8-inch shell struck her stern. We saw smoke pouring up from her and knew she was on fire. Guns were trained on her and the fire blazed up. The Spanish Admiral took a boat and left her. Shortly afterward she was seen to be sinking.

"The Castilla now took fire, and the scene in the Spanish line became one of great confusion. The enemy fought with rare courage, but his shots fell short and ricocheted over us or flew over us.

"Next the Don Antonio de Ulloa took fire. She fought heroically, but her men wasted their lives. She sank firing, with colors flying, taking down all the survivors of her crew with her.

"Five times had Commo. Dewey passed across the enemy's front. The Spanish fleet was in complete disorder, its ships burning, disabled or at the bottom. The roar of the guns was continuous, and so thick a cloud of smoke covered the bay that signaling was most difficult.

"The fight had lasted two hours when the order was given for our fleet to withdraw. The fleet hauled off and piped to breakfast. Enough had been done to make our victory absolutely certain. The Spaniards cheered, thinking our ships had had enough, and the Manila batteries fired their heavy Krupps at the American ships as they passed within range.

"Commo. Dewey paid no attention to them. It was ascertained that our vessels were practically uninjured and that no one had been killed.

"One shot struck the Baltimore on a gun port, passed through, exploded and wounded six men slightly. It set the wardroom on fire, but the fire was quickly put out.

"After two hours' rest for the men, at 10:30 a. m. the fleet stood in again. The Baltimore led in with orders to attack the shore batteries. She went in at full speed until she was close to the batteries, where she swung round and opened fire on them. The batteries shot wide after half an hour's fighting.

"The second battle was not so furious as the first, for most of the Spanish ships were sinking. It was now that the Don Antonio de Ulloa went to the bottom, her hull riddled like a sieve. The Spanish forts fired rapidly, but did not damage. All the ships concentrated their guns upon them.

"A ricochet shell fell on the Baltimore's deck but did not explode or inflict any injury. Our men handled their guns as coolly as at target practice. At 12:15 p. m. the forts were silenced and the Spanish flag was hauled down.

"There was an act of treachery on the part of the Spanish. A ship lowered her flag and then fired at the boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit it. Our guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close in shore behaved in the same way and shared her fate.

The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill every one in Cavite. When we landed a long procession of priests and Sisters of Mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospital. As a matter of fact, the Americans had rescued some 200 Spaniards and sent them ashore."

The "Mail's" correspondent goes on to say: "All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. In the Cristina 200 men are believed to have been killed or drowned. All of the officers of the McCulloch with whom I conversed to-day bear testimony to the bravery of the Spaniards. They particularly praise the gallant crew of the Castilla, whom they describe as the bravest men ever sacrificed in battle. Private papers captured at Cavite show that it was intended that the Spanish fleet should engage the Americans outside the bay the day before the fight. No explanation is forthcoming of the change of plan."

Another dispatch from Hong Kong states that the Spanish ships did not get up steam until after the alarm

was given. It is said also that the Spanish commander, Montojo, informed the Governor General that it was advisable to surrender in the interests of humanity, as it was impossible to resist successfully, but said that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish flagship was half shot away her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge. He stayed till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern shattered by a shell and a steam pipe burst.

Other reports are to the effect that while escaping along the shore to Manila, with his two sons, the unhappy Montojo was set upon by the populace and killed. The Petrel chased a gunboat up the River Pasig, and the Spanish Captain came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender. The American Captain replied, "Unconditional surrender or fight." To this the Spaniard answered, "We are willing to fight. Please allow us to go for ammunition, because our store is exhausted."

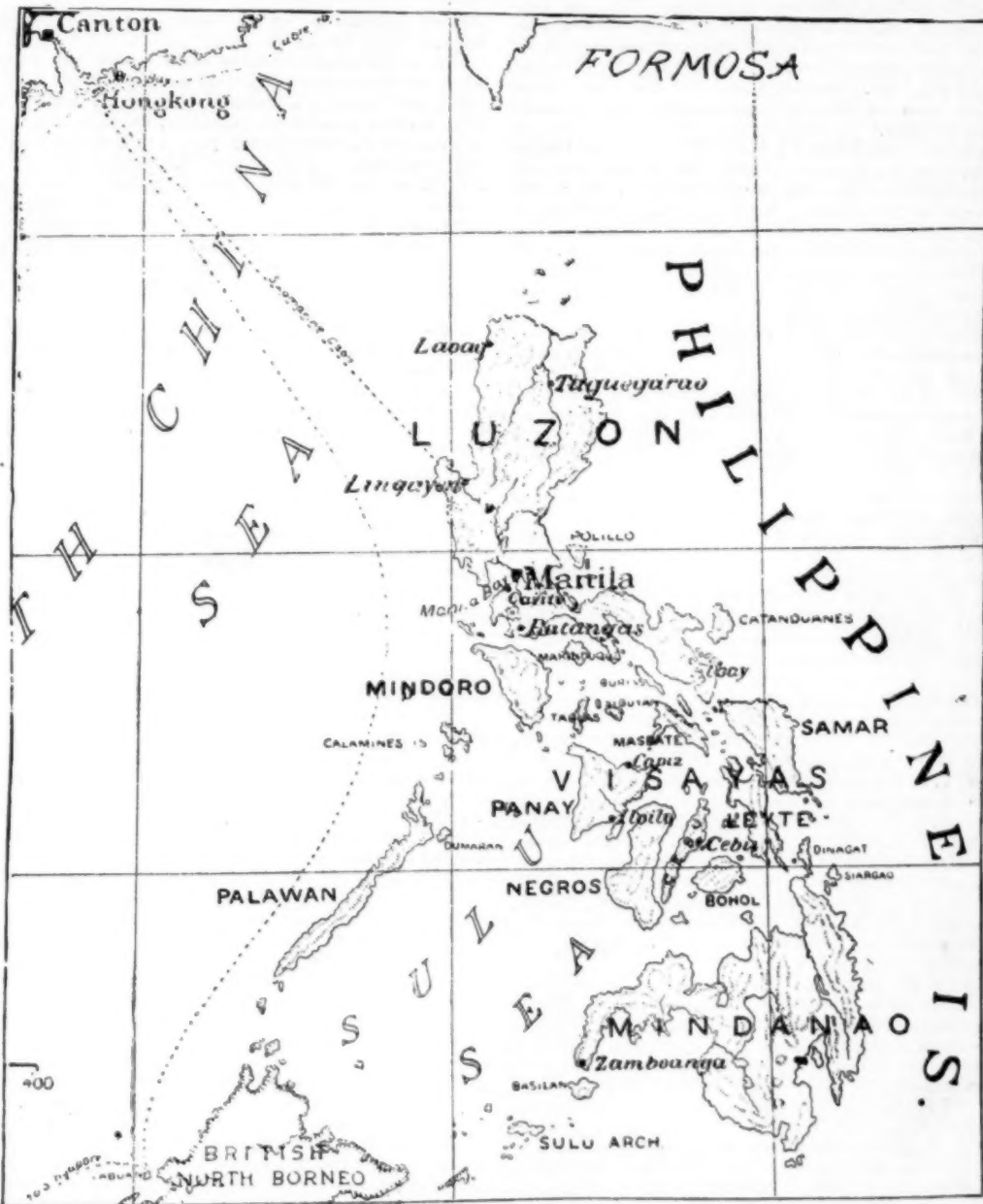
The Don Antonio de Ulloa made a most magnificent show of desperate bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by the American shells that he could not keep her afloat, he nailed her colors to the mast, and she sank with all hands fighting. During the engagement a Spanish torpedo boat crept along the shore and

A shell entered the Boston's port quarter and burst in Ensign Dodridge's stateroom, starting a hot fire, and fire was also caused by a shell which burst in the port hammock netting. Both these fires were quickly put out. Another shell passed through the Boston's foremast just in front of Capt. Wildes, on the bridge.

One account states that on the Castilla the Captain, chaplain and ninety others were killed and six were wounded; on the Reina Cristina, Adml. Montojo's flagship, 150 men killed and ninety wounded; five killed and twenty-nine wounded on the Don Juan, and four killed and fifty wounded on the Don Antonio. This unusual relation between killed and wounded shows the deadly nature of the fire from modern weapons. The proportion during our Civil War was about seven men wounded in action to one killed. It is explained that the 150 killed mentioned by Adml. Dewey refers to the losses on one vessel alone, the Reina Cristina.

Comdr. Lamberton, who has been assigned to the command of the Boston, had not yet relieved Capt. Wildes, who decidedly objected to being relieved on the eve of battle, and Lamberton was serving as chief of staff.

Commo. Dewey, his chief of staff, and aide, with Executive Officer Lieut. Rees and Navigator Lieut. Calkins,



Map showing the Relations of the Philippines to Adjacent Territories.

round the offing in an attempt to attack the American store ships, but she was promptly discovered, was driven ashore and actually shot to pieces. The Mindanao had in the meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater.

The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works, and a whaleboat of the Raleigh was smashed.

Two torpedo launches attacked the Olympia. The shells from her big guns were unable to strike so small an object, but a hail of six-pound shells sank the leading launch, all on board being killed. The other launch was beached with twelve shot holes, and the boat was covered with blood.

One large shell fell within 100 feet from the Olympia's forward bridge. A fragment from it cut the rigging over the heads of the officers on the bridge; another struck the bridge gratings in a line with it, and a third passed just under Commo. Dewey, gouging a hole in the decks. The signal halliards were cut from the hands of Lieut. Brumby in the after bridge by another shot.

One shot struck the Baltimore and passed clean through her, fortunately hitting no one. Another ripped up her main deck, disabled a 6-inch gun and exploded a box of three-pounder ammunition, wounding eight men.

who conned ship most admirably, were on the forward bridge of the flagship. Capt. Gridley was in the conning tower, as it was thought unsafe to risk losing all the senior officers by one shell.

Comdr. Lamberton went ashore the day after the battle and took possession of Cavite Arsenal, which was still occupied by about 800 seamen armed with Mausers. The officer in command, Capt. Sostia, endeavored to make delay, and asked to have the terms of surrender put in writing, which was done, these being the conditions: "Without further delay all Spanish officers and men must be withdrawn, and no buildings or stores must be injured. As Commo. Dewey does not wish further hostility with the Spanish naval forces, the Spanish officers will be paroled, and the forces at the Arsenal will deliver all their small arms."

Two hours' time was given, and at 10:45 a. m. the white flag appeared over the Arsenal. Comdr. Lamberton had returned to his vessel meantime and the Spanish garrison had fled to Manila, carrying their Mausers with them.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says: "Manila is helpless and surrounded by the insurgents. The blockade is effective. The Americans have occupied Corregidor Island, and Commo. Dewey has exercised consummate judgment and rare ability in

maintaining a distance at once safe for his fleet and deadly to the Spaniards."

The estimated value of the Spanish property destroyed or captured is \$6,000,000. The damage to our vessels is put at \$5,000. Our men suffered chiefly from the enormous heat produced by the tropical sun and the blazing furnaces.

As Governor General Augusti failed to comply with Commo. Dewey's demand for the use of the cable to Hong Kong after Sunday's battle, the Commodore was obliged to cut the cable on Monday, and to send his dispatches to Hong Kong, which delayed them a week. The McCulloch left Manila on Thursday, May 5. Commo. Dewey has no instruments for working a cable, and the Governor would not let the cable company send its operators to the ships. A cable operator returned on board the McCulloch, with the necessary appliances to set up a cable station on the transport Zafiro.

COMMODORE DEWEY'S CASUALTIES.

The list of Commo. Dewey's wounded is as follows; they are all attached to the Baltimore: Lieut. Frank Woodruff Kellogg is 41 years old, a native of Waterbury, Conn., and a graduate of 1881. He has served on the Portsmouth, Coast Survey steamer Drift, the Yantic, Richmond, Monongahela, San Francisco and Marion, the Naval Observatory twice, in the Bureau of Equipment, at the Naval Observatory and the Washington Navy Yard. He took a course at the War College in the winter of 1895, and was ordered to the Baltimore Feb. 11, 1897.

Ensign Noble Edward Irwin is 29, a native of Greenfield, O., and a graduate of 1887. He has served on the San Francisco, Newark, Yantic, Lancaster, and in the Bureau of Navigation. He left Washington March 4 last, going directly to the Baltimore, which was then about to start from Honolulu to join Dewey's fleet.

Michael John Buddinger, coxswain of the Baltimore, enlisted in the Navy Aug. 11 last, at Chicago. He was born at Manitowoc, Wis.

Robert L. Barlow is a landsman on the Baltimore, who enlisted Aug. 10, 1897, in Chicago. He is 25 years of age, and was born at Barlow, Miss.

Richard P. Covert, ordinary seaman on the Baltimore, enlisted at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 28 last. He was born at Racine, Wis., nineteen years ago.

William O'Keffe, coxswain, enlisted May 20, 1896. He is 30 years old, and was born at Newark, N. J.

Rosario Ricciardelli was born in Messina, Italy, twenty-four years ago, but he is a naturalized citizen, and is now a seaman on the Baltimore. He enlisted March 31, 1896.

Edward Snelgrove was born in Ellensburg, Wash., twenty-nine years ago, and enlisted at Tacoma Dec. 4, 1885. He is a coxswain and was transferred to the Baltimore at Mare Island last fall.

These injuries resulted from the explosion of a box of fixed ammunition.

The following is a list of officers of the several vessels comprising the fleet under Adml. Dewey:

Olympia, protected cruiser, 14 guns, flagship—Captain, Charles V. Gridley; Lieutenants, C. P. Rees, C. G. Calkins, V. S. Nelson, S. Morgan; Lieutenant (Jr. G.), S. M. Strite; Ensigns, M. M. Taylor, W. P. Scott, A. G. Kavanagh, F. B. Upham, H. V. Butler; Medical Inspector (Fleet), A. F. Price; P. A. Surgeon, J. E. Page; Pay Inspector (Fleet), D. A. Smith; Chief Engineer (Fleet), J. Entwistle; Assistant Engineers, E. H. DeLany, E. H. Dunn and J. F. Marshall, Jr.; Chaplain, J. B. Frazier; Captain U. S. M. C. (Fleet), W. P. Biddle, Gunner, L. J. G. Kuhlwein; Acting Boatswain, F. J. Norcott; Pay Clerk, W. M. Long.

Baltimore, protected cruiser, 10 guns—Captain, Nehemiah M. Dyer; Lieutenant Commander, J. B. Briggs; Lieutenants, Frank W. Kellogg and F. H. Holmes; Lieutenants (Jr. G.), John M. Ellicott and Charles S. Stanworth; Ensigns, George N. Hayward, Michael J. McCormack and N. E. Irwin; Medical Inspector, John C. Wise; Assistant Surgeon, Reginald K. Smith; Pay Inspector, Edward Bellows; Chief Engineer, John D. Ford; P. A. Engineer, Beach; Assistant Engineers, Henry B. Price and Hutch I. Cone; Chaplain, Thaddeus S. K. Freeman; Captain of Marines, Otway C. Berryman; 1st Lieut. of Marines, Dion Williams; Acting Boatswain, Harry R. Brayton; Gunner, Louis J. Connelly; Acting Gunner, L. J. Wallace; Carpenter, Otto Barth; Pay Clerks, W. J. Corwin and W. J. Rightmire.

Boston, protected cruiser, 8 guns—Captain, Frank Wildes; Lieutenant Commander, J. A. Norris; Lieutenants, J. Gibson and B. O. Scott; Lieutenant (Jr. G.), W. L. Howard; Ensigns, S. S. Robison, L. H. Everhart, J. S. Doddridge; Surgeon, M. H. Crawford; Assistant Surgeon, R. S. Blakeman; Paymaster, J. R. Martin; Chief Engineer, R. Inch; Assistant Engineer, L. F. James; 1st Lieutenant U. S. M. C., R. McM. Dutton; Carpenter, O. H. Hilton; Pay Clerk, G. H. Grendle.

Concord, gunboat, 6 guns—Commander, Asa Walker; Lieutenant Commander, George P. Colvocoresses; Lieutenants, Thomas B. Howard, Patrick W. Hourigan and C. M. McCormick; Ensigns, Louis A. Kaiser, William C. Davidson and Orlo S. Knepper; P. A. Surgeon, Richard G. Brodrick; P. A. Paymaster, Eugene D. Ryan; Chief Engineer, G. B. Ransom; P. A. Engineer, Horace W. Jones; Pay Clerk, F. R. Hunt.

Petrel, gunboat, 4 guns—Commander, Edward P. Wood; Lieutenants, E. M. Hughes, B. A. Fiske, A. N. Wood; Lieutenant (Jr. G.), C. P. Plunkett; Ensigns, G. L. Fermier, W. S. Montgomery, P. A. Surgeon, C. D. Brownell; Assistant Paymaster, G. G. Seibels; P. A. Engineer, R. T. Hall.

Raleigh, protected cruiser, 11 guns—Captain, Joseph B. Coghlan; Lieutenant Commander, Frederick Singer;

Lieutenants, William Winder, Benj. Tappan and Hugh Rodman; Ensigns, Casey B. Morgan, Frank L. Chadwick and Provost Babin; Surgeon, Emlen H. Marsteller; Assistant Surgeon, Dudley N. Carpenter; P. A. Paymaster, S. R. Heap; Chief Engineer, Frank H. Bailey; P. A. Engineer, Alex. S. Halstead; Assistant Engineer, John R. Brady; 1st Lieut. of Marines, Thomas C. Treadwell; Acting Gunner, Gaston D. Johnstone, and Acting Carpenter, Timothy E. Kiley; Pay Clerk G. A. White.

Revenue cutter McCulloch—Captain, D. B. Hodgson; 1st Lieutenant, D. P. Foley; 2d Lieutenant, W. W. Joynes; 3d Lieutenants, Randolph Ridgely, W. E. Atlee and John Mel; Chief Engineer, F. B. Randall; 1st Asst. Engineers, W. C. Myers and W. E. Maccoun; 2d Asst. Engineer, H. F. Schoenborn; Surgeon, J. B. Greene, M. H. S.

Illustrations on page 712 show the most important Spanish war vessels destroyed by Adml. Dewey's fleet at Manila on May 1. The Infanta Isabel, Velasco, Don Antonio de Ulloa and Don Juan de Austria are all sister ships, their type being shown in the cut of the Infanta Isabel. The Reina Cristina was a sister ship of the Reina Mercedes, a cut of which we give.

OPINIONS OF THE FIGHT.

These statements of opinions concerning Adml. Dewey's great victory are reported:

Rear Adml. Jouett.—I have not yet made out what those Spaniards were doing while he was fighting them, and I need light to understand why he did not bring away some of those ships. However, the news is good, and not the least satisfactory part of it is the information that Dewey cut loose from Washington and from Madrid, so that he should not be bothered with any anxieties. The Yankee streak was shown by Dewey in that interruption of the fight after he had found out what sort of folks he was fighting to give the boys a breakfast. The man who would insist that his men should not fight on an empty stomach is past comprehending by a Spaniard.

Capt. A. T. Mahan.—It has demonstrated the great value of our guns. It has fully proved the excellent judgment displayed by our naval constructors in putting into service the armored vessels, which have fully shown their utility in battle. The result of this engagement plainly indicates that a cool-headed commander who gets into the fight first and proceeds to business has the best of the battle from the start.

Kaiser Wilhelm.—There is evidently something besides smartness and commercialism in the Yankee blood. These fellows at Cavite have fought like veterans.

According to a dispatch from Paris Commo. Dewey's dispatches and the completeness of the American victory have greatly chagrined the French press, which has been assuring France that the American fleet was locked up in Manila Bay.

The Russian papers are full of criticisms of the Spanish fighting. They accuse the Spaniards of losing the arsenal at Cavite through cowardice.

The London "Times" says: "The destruction of the Spanish fleet was complete, as complete as any achievement recorded in naval annals, Commo. Dewey showing himself worthy alike of the great traditions of the U. S. Navy and of his kinship with the race that produced Nelson."

The "Daily News" says: "Commo. Dewey's dispatches, in their conciseness and modesty, are in accordance with the best naval traditions. It is especially worth noting that the discipline of the American ships is reported to have been perfect, for many Spanish authorities and some independent critics thought this might be a weak point on the American side. The excellence of the American tactics, and the superiority of marksmanship are likely to be a permanent factor in this war."

A London correspondent of the New York "Times" writes: "Naval men here have no words big enough to signify their keen delight at Commo. Dewey's pluck and dash. I met a great Englishman, whose opinion of Spanish gunnery I quoted recently, a man who has been following every possible naval move with all the keenness of a compatriot. He knew all there was to be known about Commo. Dewey's record, and spoke of him as one whose name was now written on the muster roll of the great Anglo-Saxon fighting seamen. But this old salt owned that he himself would have thought twice before running into what might have been a trap had he failed to demolish the Spanish fleet. I ventured to ask him what he would have done himself, to which he answered 'gone ahead and tried to do what Commo. Dewey actually did. So well has he followed the great naval traditions that he is one of ourselves.' Truly this gallant act has drawn the English navy toward the American, and the result of this will be more far-reaching than even the English people understand at present."

Commo. Dewey was directed, under date of April 24, to proceed at once to the Philippine Islands and destroy the Spanish fleet, after which to proceed against Manila. He appears to have carried out his instructions with uncommon vigor and success.

A Washington correspondent, well within the inner circle, writes: "All is excitement and lots of confusion resulting from people trying to command who know nothing about it; persons who may be successful merchants are not necessarily Generals, you understand. The politicians are pulling for appointment, but I know McKinley is not going to listen to them, but will put soldiers on guard. You would laugh if you could spend a day in some of the Departments and see the display of fuss and feathers. Orders issued, then countermanded, and nearly every movement published in the papers—such is War!"

OUR IMPERIAL FUTURE.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., May 12.

The United States is soon to take rank among the first class naval powers of the world. This is the logic of events as interpreted by the Government at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue. In other words, there is to be a complete change of policy regarding the Navy as a result of the present war. The great victory of Commodore Dewey at the Philippine Islands has opened the eyes of those who have heretofore been blind, and they are beginning to see objects, like the man in the parable, "as trees walking." In short, what Commodore M. C. Perry did for the country in 1854, Commodore Dewey has done in 1898—opened up tremendous possibilities as regards commerce and civilization. One has only to stroll through the corridors of the Capitol, or enter the cloak rooms of Congress, to be convinced of the great change that has come over our lawmakers. Instead of pursuing a penurious and provincial policy in regard to the expansion of our Navy, they are now disposed to make it one of the greatest on the globe. The present temper of the average Congressman is reflected in the lines of the poet painted on one of the walls of the Capitol:

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the boundless universe is ours."

Heretofore the idea of a war with another nation was regarded as remote as the planet Neptune. Our Navy was looked upon as a sort of show; and the opinion seemed to prevail that all disputes could be settled by arbitration, prayer, or by faith cure. Consequently, our 10,000 miles of seacoast were patrolled by a few vessels, and compared with the larger and stronger navy of Germany, which has little, if any, seacoast, we certainly afforded, as Secretary Long well said, "considerable amusement to foreign powers."

Now, however, all this is changed. The present cry in Congress, as the vista of the future opens up, in the light of the victory at Manila, is for more vessels. It is apparent to all that arbitration is only possible as a means of securing peace when we have a Navy large enough to compel and command peace. It is all right to appeal to the "honor and justice" of a country with whom we are engaged in controversy or contention, but our lawmakers now recognize that a big line of battle-ships alone furnishes the backbone to diplomacy.

Consequently, one hears continual talk just now in the corridors of Congress, and in the Navy Department as to the imperative need of coaling stations for our vessels in every part of the globe. It seems to be tacitly agreed that we must take front rank as a maritime power. That the wind has set in in this direction is shown by the five battleships now building, by the three more provided for in Naval Appropriation bill which the President will shortly sign, and by the four monitors, torpedo boats, etc., also provided for in the same measure.

Indeed, the march of stirring events has been so sudden that the lawmakers at either end of Pennsylvania avenue have scarce had time to recover from their surprise. The need of more ships was the first thing that required attention. The Administration accordingly bought desirable vessels all over the world. Now comes the demand for coaling stations. For it is clearly recognized by Congressmen both from city and country that in order to have our ships efficient and something more than mere hulks, we must provide them places for coaling. Hence, the cry is for coaling stations in various parts of the globe. It seems to be tacitly agreed that the Philippine Islands should be one of these places, the Hawaiian Islands another, Cuba another, Porto Rico another, and the Canary Islands another. In short, the feeling seems to be pretty general in Congress and in the Navy Department that Spain should be compelled to sanction some such arrangement before peace can be concluded between the two countries. The annexation of Hawaii has been given a big impetus by the "logic of events" within the last week, and it looks now only a question of days before Uncle Sam will be in possession of the Sandwich Islands. Of course, other coaling stations will be needed, and negotiations to this effect will sooner or later be entered upon.

Surely, all this foreshadows a radical departure from our traditional policy of non-interference in the affairs of other nations. While we will undoubtedly avoid all entangling alliances in Europe, yet it seems pretty clear to many keen observers in the Navy and the nation that we are drifting toward an Anglo-American alliance; and that much as we dislike to figure in foreign complications, they will undoubtedly be thrust upon us. This, at least, is the interpretation here put upon the words of the eminent English historian and statesman, James Bryce, uttered Wednesday of last week, to the effect that the Spanish war "may raise grave difficulties for the United States." Mr. Bryce is a great admirer of this country, and is generally regarded as very clear-headed and far-seeing in his observations.

I have talked with a large number of statesmen, Navy people and New York business men temporarily in the city, and one and all say that the United States has turned a sharp corner in its policy, and that hereafter it is bound to play an important part in the progress of the globe. With our commerce widening every year, with China opening up her doors to trade and traffic, and with the fierce competition going on between countries like England and Germany, we are compelled to broaden our business operations, and carry on operations in nearly every quarter of the globe. In order to do this, we will be brought into very close relations with continental countries like Germany, France and Russia, and hence we will be compelled by the very necessities of the case to have a Navy amply able to protect our commerce.

The peacemakers down to the Pope have received a rude shock over our war with Spain. It has become apparent to even the wayfaring man that the best way to deal with a "Christian nation" like Spain is not by arbitration, but with a powerful army and navy, and that the only way to secure peace is in being prepared to enforce it at the point of the bayonet.

And so the soldier and sailor, instead of taking a back seat in the political synagogue, as has heretofore been the case, are now being invited to "come up higher." Indeed, just now every one here wants to throw a bouquet to Commo. Dewey. The rush for enlistment from all parts of the country shows how the tide has set in, and how every one is anxious "to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth."

The kind of arbitration that meets with the most approval among the masses and classes just now is the arbitrament of the sword, especially when Uncle Sam has such treacherous specimens to deal with as Spain. Hence, it is that prayer meeting method of dealing with the Philistines have received a rude set-back, and the power of the Army and Navy has been invoked in cases of the Castilian order.

There is still another side to this story. We have not yet reached the millennium, and Russia, France and Germany have not yet beaten their swords into plowshares, nor their spears into pruning-hooks. Unless all signs fail, we are apt to have a scrap with one or two of these powers before the echoes of the Spanish war die away. Emperor William is very jealous of the growing commerce of the United States, and he will look with no friendly eye upon our entrance into Eastern waters, whether at the Philippines or at Porto Rico. The fact that Lloyds even now ask small premiums on the possibility of war between Uncle Sam and France or Germany shows that we are far from being out of the woods, even should Spain be willing to evacuate Cuba to-day.

It is in view of all the above reasons that the Administration and Congress are disposed to pursue a different policy in regard to the expansion of the Navy than has heretofore prevailed. There is no mistaking the temper of our lawmakers at either end of the big avenue in this respect. Uncle Sam is going to have plenty of ships hereafter to protect his interests, and therefore as many coaling stations as may be necessary in various parts of the globe.

As it looks now, we are going to annex Hawaii, and there are those here who say that Cuba will sooner or later have the Stars and Stripes floating over its shores.

In short, the logic of events, and Commo. Dewey's glorious victory especially, have fired the hearts of the Navy and Nation, and all are bent on giving enough battleships to Uncle Sam to protect his interests in every land under the sun. Hereafter we shall not only insist on our rights, but be prepared to command them in very short order.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE MILITARY SYSTEM.

(Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber in the May "Forum.")

When a man enters the Army, he does not lose his civil rights; but he adds to them the obligations of the military status. His civil rights do not affect this status. Trial by jury, with all that this implies, does not protect him in the Army. Within it, he is subject to its despotic law alone. History sustains this.

Our military system was copied from the British system at the time of the Revolution; and we appropriated, together with it, its history and common law, so far as these were applicable to our political system. If independence was a feature of the British system, and was not antagonistic to our political system, we undoubtedly adopted it. That it was a feature of the British system, history shows.

The military system of England came into existence in 1689. Before then, no government for a standing army in time of peace had been provided by statute; nor did the common law give the sovereign power to control his troops. Indeed, there had been no standing army before the Restoration of Charles II. Soon after the Restoration an act of Parliament was passed in which it was declared, that "the sole and supreme power, government, command and disposition of the militia, and of all forces by sea and land, and of all forts and places of strength is, and by the laws of England ever was, the undoubted right of His Majesty"; and in 1662 Charles II. issued certain articles of war, not extending to capital punishment, for the government of his guards and garrisons. Notwithstanding this, the power of the sovereign to exercise military penal control over his troops in England in time of peace, by virtue of the prerogative, was not recognized; and, therefore, when, under William and Mary, the standing army became an established part of the political system, it became necessary to provide for its government. This was done by the Mutiny act of 1689—at first in a very imperfect way, but subsequently, from year to year, more thoroughly, until that system was formed which we took from England.

ESTIMATE FOR DEFENCES.

This Chiefs of the different Bureaus in the War Department have submitted estimates to Secretary Alger as to the amount they need to carry on the war with Spain until June 30, 1899.

The following estimates were submitted: Commissary Department, \$15,633,085; Quartermaster's Department, \$19,036,000; Paymaster's Department, \$62,033,008.39; Chief Signal Officer, \$288,000; Office Chief of Ordnance, \$4,124,633; Surgeon General's Department, \$800,000; Office Chief Engineer, \$5,000,000; Inspector General's Office, \$384,400; total, \$137,512,184.39.

To this total was added 10 per cent. which sum it was considered would cover any deficiency which might occur. When such an amount has been added, it will mean that the War Department alone will need \$151,043,402.82 to carry on the war for a period of about thirteen months.

Chairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations, is inclined to push all such bills for finances for war. It is only necessary to satisfy him that the amount called for is actually needed and the bill is immediately introduced. Representatives all show a disposition to rush bills providing for money for war, so it is safe to say that a large appropriation will be made within a few weeks.

Three measures alone that were brought before the House last week carried a grand aggregate of over \$112,000,000. These were the regular naval appropriation bill of over \$56,000,000, the conference report on which was adopted Monday, and the bill is now a law; the urgent deficiency appropriation of \$35,720,000 for pay, etc., of the Navy, asked for by Secretary Long last week and passed in the House Monday and now a law; and an estimate of \$20,975,500 also submitted by the Secretary of the Navy Wednesday for the remainder of the present fiscal year and on account of the next fiscal year to meet extraordinary expenditures in the various bureaus. The last estimate is to be incorporated in the

regular general deficiency bill. The indications now are that that bill will carry when finally passed, in the neighborhood of \$120,000,000 to \$125,000,000. The general deficiency bill has been in readiness for report to the House from the committee for several weeks, but now will not be reported until just before adjournment so as to include the estimates for extraordinary expenditures and others that are expected. The adjournment, it is expected by many of the leaders of the House, including Chairman Dingley and Chairman Cannon, will be reached about the middle of next month.

WHERE IS THE SPANIARD?

We have spent a week of guessing as to the whereabouts of the Spanish ships which recently left the Cape Verde Islands. Rumor has put them in the track of the Oregon, also on the coast of Nova Scotia, also within a day or two of Porto Rico, also in the vicinity of the Canaries, and also making a bee line for the panic-stricken summer cottages on the New Jersey coast. The last report is that they are nearing Porto Rico. For twelve hours the "Herald" tug sleuthed after them; but, alas, abandoned the trail too soon. Otherwise who knows but that it might have found them entangled in the Sargasso Sea, where perhaps they have been all this time, and, in fact, from which, considering the exasperating way in which the seaweed will foul one's propeller, they have got out in really very good season. Anyhow, they have not lost a single Scotch stoker by desertion since they got off soundings.

They should have returned to Spain to think matters over, get the weed out of their sea valves and go to the Philippine Islands, via the Suez Canal, and exterminate everything in sight. Their second impulse has been not to do that—not on any account. They are going to follow their second impulse for several excellent reasons, the chief of which is Sampson, who could not for a moment be relied upon to keep his hands off Cuba, plus Porto Rico, plus the Canaries, plus the entire Spanish coast, plus the Balearics, all of which would, of course, have to be left defenceless. Strategy of that sort while characteristically peninsular, is not at all likely to commend itself to the Hebrew banking colony of Paris, especially with Spanish 4s. at 29.

Then there is the coal difficulty. Spain has no ships which can carry fuel enough for 10,000 miles of quick steaming, and have any left to use in action. Besides, to get to Manila by way of the longer route through the Suez Canal, before the Yankees can send reinforcements over the shorter route, via the Pacific, involves mighty quick steaming and hence heavy coal expenditure; and as there are no Spanish bases from Port Mahon to Manila, there is the carking doubt whether the ships could get over half the distance and a little more, which would enable them to procure coal at a neutral port on the theory that Manila is the nearest Spanish harbor.

But Manila is not a "nearest Spanish harbor"—or any other kind of Spanish harbor—but an American harbor; and John Bull, who owns about all the coal yards on that road can probably be relied upon to take that view of it, when it comes to giving a Spanish fleet the fuel wherewith to wipe out the man for whom he is now throwing up his hat and cheering just as lustily as we are.

Still, the Spaniards have a fleet at Cadiz, where Drake "singed the Spanish King's beard" three hundred and ten years ago, even as Dewey has done it in Manila to-day, and where that gallant rover did not attack the Spanish fleet because he had orders from home not to do it, which orders Dewey did not have, or else, providentially, forgot before he cut the cable. And the sixteenth century sailors on the nineteenth century ships, now furious with chagrin and harboring as rancorous intent against Dewey and Sampson as ever their forefathers had against Drake and Froisher, having learned nothing in the meanwhile, and being as unteachable as hornets, are all at work according to their instinct hornet-fashion at the same old project, the massing of all of his most Christian Majesty's ships, the whole hive of them, into one huge armada wherewith to crush the insolent Yankee, even as their ancestors came down upon the sturdy mariners of good Queen Bess.

You can read all about it in the history of England, which is our history for those days, and see what is probably going to happen again; for, as we dealt with the Dons then, so shall we deal with them now. They came at us with their fleet "wonderful, great and strong," with their huge galleons loaded with treasure and thumbcrews, and their fifty-gun galleasses, and their merchantmen, and their pinnares, all in dire and brave array, even as they now do with their battleships, and their cruisers, and their much-vaunted destroyers. We thrashed three hundred and fifty ships with eighty—and little ones at that. We "fired four shots to the Spaniards' one," and that is precisely what we can do again, and with some possible modern improvements. And for the rest, and before the fight, what better can we say than that which Drake himself said:

"For, with the grace of God, if we like, I doubt not it be long so to handle the matter with the Duke of Sidonia, as he shall wish himself at St. Mary Port among his orange trees." P. B.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Some 40,000 National Guardsmen have at this writing been mustered into the Volunteer Army of the United States, and these and the remainder of the quota will be mobilized at the several military camps for active service at the front.

A majority of the recruits have never handled a rifle, and are not even clothed. Although in camp with other troops, and notably in the New York camps these recruits have had no instruction in the manual of arms, because there are not rifles enough on hand to arm them with, and they have merely been assembled with other troops, unarmed, and unprovided for in almost every respect. To suppose a force of this character can be shipped off to Cuba, or Porto Rico, instantly at the pressing of an electric button, as the mass of our citizens have been led to believe, is the height of absurdity.

As the "Army and Navy Journal" has pointed out for many years, trained troops are not made in a day; nor can they be produced to any great extent from National Guard forces, for service out of their State, except after long periods of constant drilling and seasoning, and after muster into the regular Army. At least 40 per cent. of the volunteer force of New York are made up of recruits. If this is the case in New York, admittedly among the best State troops in the Union, what must the condition of the worst State forces be, from which the quota of 125,000 volunteers are drawn?

The Governors of several States have taken prompt measures against refractory Guardsmen who have assumed to dictate to superior authority. The most notable case is that of the 13th Regt., of New York, which

was disbanded by orders of the Governor on May 7. Such men of the old 13th Regt. as obeyed orders by reporting at Hempstead, and who later volunteered for Army service, were formed into a battalion, under Maj. Russell, and will be attached to the 22d Regt.

Men who question or who disobey orders are of no use in Army service; every man in the regiment should have reported for duty. They were not compelled to volunteer, but they were, by the first principles of a soldier, compelled to "obey orders."

No man, however, should be held up to ridicule in any organization for not volunteering. The man that steps out and declares honestly that he is not in a position to volunteer, is entitled to more credit than a man who enters the service against his will for fear of ridicule. There are more than enough men eager to go to the front, who have no one dependent on them, and these should in all cases be given the preference. This has wisely been done in a number of States, and this, together with the rejection of numerous men for physical defects by the Army Surgeons, necessarily makes up a large recruit roll. For service in the Army the physical requirements are very high.

Such an exhibition of incompetence as that displayed by the State officials of New York in connection with the mobilization of National Guard volunteers would be hard to equal, in view of the fact that there was every facility at hand to provide properly for troops in the field. The officials proved themselves unequal to the task, however, and the Quartermaster's Department, except as to transportation, broke down completely, while the Commissary Department was a farce.

A pipe line which has been very slow under construction at Hempstead now supplies some water. Wells that were sunk have been pumped dry. Men have had to go two miles for water and carry it in pails and lose half of it on the way. The water is foul and can't be used for anything but washing until it has been boiled. Several hundred men have suffered from minor complaints which are directly traceable to the quality of the water drunk.

The first regiment to complete its muster in the New York Volunteer Army was the 71st Regt., Col. Greene, who had been very particular as to the physique of its recruits. They have been ordered to Tampa. The next regiment was the 12th, Col. Leonard, who, like the 71st, had a superior class of men physically, and also generally speaking.

TROOPS OF THE OTHER STATES.

The first troops of the Connecticut National Guard to arrive in camp at Niantic from those selected to fill the State's quota, was the Light Artillery Co. of the regular Connecticut Battery, from Branford and Guilford, and the Yale students' Artillery Corps, and soon afterward the 1st Regt., under Col. Burdette. Brig. Gen. Geo. Haven is in command of the camp.

Of the Pennsylvania National Guard in camp at Mt. Gretna close on 91 per cent. volunteered to enlist in the United States Army. A careful tabulation of results of enrollment gives the figures of the three brigades as follows:

Brigade.	Refused. Officers.	Men.	Volunteered. Officers.	Men.
1st	8	431	152	2,089
2d	5	105	222	2,816
3d	5	258	194	2,266
Totals	13	794	568	7,171

In the 4th Regt., when one man was asked why he declined to volunteer, he answered: "I have a wife and family to support." Quick as a flash, Gov. Hastings led a big burst of applause, which greeted the avowal and afterward personally praised the soldier.

The camp of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt has the advantage of not remaining wet very long. The porous soil drinks in water like a sponge. In the matter of rations the State of New Jersey is much more liberal than Uncle Sam will be when he takes charge of the troops. The New Jersey privates are now receiving the State pay of \$1.50 a day, and will continue to receive this until they are mustered into the Federal service. After being mustered, they will receive the Government pay of \$15.60 per month. It is said that a session of the New Jersey Legislature will be called and an extra appropriation made to increase the State volunteers' pay to at least \$25 per man per month, after they are all in the Army. The staff of Maj. Gen. Plume, who commands the camp, is made up as follows: Assistant Adjutant General, Col. Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Col. Alexander C. Oliphant; Surgeon, Col. George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Col. William Strange; Paymaster, Col. W. S. Richter; Judge Advocate, Col. J. A. Miller; Chief of Artillery, Col. A. Judson Clark; Aides-de-Camp, Maj. James W. Howard, Maj. Charles Alling Gifford and Maj. J. S. Henry Clark. Col. Oliphant has been appointed assistant to the Governor.

Montana was the first State to have its quota mustered into the United States service.

The Ohio troops in camp at Columbus are being rapidly mustered into service; the 14th Regt., Col. Coit, was sworn in on May 9 and had 69 men more than its complement.

The Virginia troops in camp at Richmond expect to be all mustered in by May 21.

The Maine troops in camp at Augusta, it is not expected, will leave the State.

The muster-in of the Maryland troops now in camp will hardly be completed until May 17.

Co. K, 2d Regt., of Massachusetts, was the first command of that State to be sworn into the United States service. The consolidated report of May 9 of the commands in camp at South Framingham is as follows: 2d Inf., 896; 9th, 898; 8th, 931; 6th, 943; Ambulance Corps, 30; cavalry, 42; total, 3,710.

The 1st Regt., Col. Stevens, and the 2d, Col. Wood, of the Louisiana State troops, are in camp at New Orleans, and on May 8 out of 1,174 examined 941 were accepted.

Of the Minnesota troops, a total of 1,938 men had been mustered in on May 8 from the 12th and 13th Regts.

One thousand eight hundred and ten men of the Wisconsin Guard had been accepted for the United States service on May 8, and in Oregon, 138.

From Indiana comes the report on May 8 that no official muster has been made, owing to small companies. It is estimated that 2,500 infantrymen will be accepted and enrolled by Saturday, May 14.

In Tennessee the work has been slow on account of bad weather. In Michigan no men had been mustered up to May 9. In Washington the 6th Regt. is in camp near Tacoma, and 70 men had been accepted on May 9. Other reports on May 9 are: North Carolina: 133 men and five officers accepted, but cannot be mustered because neither of the two companies to which men belong had its complement. Vermont: Examined to date 21 officers, 538 men. Accepted 18 officers and 412 men. Mustered in three officers. Kansas: Six officers and 144 men examined and mustered in.

The 5th and the 3d Regts., of Illinois, will, it is expected, be ordered to Chickamauga.

The California Guardsmen were ordered out to prepare for service on May 4 and the quota of 3,500 were mustered into service May 9 and are mobilized at Presidio.

The two regiments of infantry and two light batteries

of artillery forming Georgia's quota, are rapidly concentrating at the State Camp Ground at Griffin. The infantry are on the march also. Lieut. Col. J. F. Brooks's battalion from Savannah and Macon arrived in camp on May 9. Col. Oscar J. Brown, 2d Regt. Georgia Inf., U. S. V., appointed from Captain 1st Cav., U. S. A., will command the encampment. Col. A. R. Lawton gracefully giving way to him in this account of Col. Brown's training. The artillery from Savannah is made up of the Chatham Artillery, which has been recruited up to its full strength. This battery was organized in 1785, and served in the Revolution with Washington, and they also served in the Confederate army. Savannah furnishes about 600 men, seven companies infantry and one light battery artillery, which is rather a large number for a place of 60,000 people.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Since our last issue the Government has taken positive action preparatory to an invasion of Spanish territory by the troops. The officers sent to Cuba to investigate the condition, situation and military power of the Cubans, and concert with their leaders for a landing and junction with them, have returned. It does not appear that we may expect any decided assistance from the Cubans. Their troops do not exceed at the highest estimate 25,000 or 30,000, and they are ill equipped and appear to be carrying on a partisan warfare which, while annoying, has made no particular impression on the Spanish forces in occupation.

Vague reports of the appearance of Gomez and Garcia in the Havana province with about 18,000 men have been made, but they are unconfirmed. Gomez is said to have declared that the Cubans do not need the assistance of the American forces, but simply require the material aid of arms, ammunition and warlike supplies. They can take care of the enemy themselves. This is truly Spanish. In the meantime the Spaniards themselves are reported as being very active in preparing defences along the coast from Bahia Honda, 45 miles east of Havana, to Cardenas, 65 miles west, wherever they anticipate that landings may be made. How strong the Spanish Army in Cuba and Porto Rico may be is not definitely known, but it is no doubt sufficient to give some trouble.

The neglect or reluctance of the Spanish Government to send its fleets to the West Indies has considerably modified the situation and made the Army a more important factor than it was in the solution of the problem. Previously—so far as the military situation went—it was (to transpose Mr. Cleveland's celebrated remark) a theory and not a condition which confronted it. Things have now, to a certain extent, crystallized. We have the definite and determined on expedition to the Philippines and the most probable immediate descent on Cuba. It may be said roundly that our entire regular establishment is concentrated in the Gulf, for the few companies on the Pacific can hardly be considered.

With the exception of the heavy artillery, manning the seacoast forts, the Army is held in readiness at Chickamauga, Tampa, Mobile and New Orleans. According to the latest advice it consists of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 9th and 10th Cav., the light batteries of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Art., and all the infantry except the 14th and 15th Regts., which are on the Pacific. These troops constitute the nucleus of the various corps which will compose the active Army.

An important order has issued designating the disposition of the volunteer forces, 47 regiments of infantry, 17 troops of cavalry, 18 heavy and 6 light batteries, will, for the present, remain at the State rendezvous, constituting a reserve under the orders of the generals commanding the territorial divisions. Of the rest, 24 regiments of infantry, 1 troop of cavalry and 2 light batteries will be assembled at Munson's Hill, near Washington. Maj. Gen. Sewall is spoken of as the commander. Thirty-seven regiments of infantry, 16 troops of cavalry and 6 light batteries go to Chickamauga; 1 regiment of infantry to Tampa, 3 regiments of infantry to New Orleans, 1 regiment of infantry to Mobile, 1 regiment of infantry and 9 troops of cavalry to San Antonio. The Pacific Coast troops, consisting of 4 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, 2 heavy and 2 light batteries, will assemble at San Francisco and presumably will form part of the Philippine expedition. As under the most favorable showing this latter force will hardly amount to 5,000 men, it is possible that it may be reinforced by troops drawn from the reserve, if, as is assured, the expedition will consist of not less than 10,000 men.

A large number of transports have been bought and chartered, and it is said that the first contingent will be on its way within ten days. Under favorable circumstances it will take two weeks to reach Manila. Gen. Merritt will probably command. As the force which we send, as above stated, is absolutely raw, it is very possible that a draft may be made on the regular forces now in the East. It would be absolutely criminal to enter on military operations so far away with inexperienced and untrained soldiers. We can more safely entrust our operations in Cuba to the volunteers than we can those in Manila. The Army in Cuba would be supported by the Navy and readily reinforced from home. But the occupation of the Philippines is a very different operation. We need the best troops, for the conditions are difficult.

With regard to the whole Army, its supply and equipment and organization and instruction, will be no light task. It is one only comprehended by those who have had experience. A most important requisite is the selection of the staff, most especially those who do what may be called the business of armies, the Quartermasters and Commissaries. It will emphasize the fact that more attention should be paid in militia instruction to those important duties. Not a little friction still is developed in the relations of the militia with the Government.

So much uncertainty exists with regard to Spain's intentions and plans, that it is even now difficult to decide where we can utilize our Army to the best advantage. It is firmly to be hoped, however, that when we do start in, the strategic boards and war councils in Washington will supervise as little as is consistent with their character. Aule councils have never been potent factors in war. It may be said that one of the requisites for a successful commander should be the decision of character equal to cutting a cable.

The preparation of our coast defences goes on with vigor. Energetic measures have been taken with excursion boats and shad fishers, so that our submarine defences are less interfered with.

An important bureau in the War Department is spoken of, if not already determined on. It is to have general control of the whole coast defence and direct and systematize its administration. This will lead to economy in the disposition of our guns, torpedoes and so forth.

A gratifying incident has been the volunteering of quite a number of young men of wealth and leisure as private soldiers. This has been treated of humorously by some papers, who think that the ability to play polo is incompatible with a high patriotism. There is, however, nothing inappropriate in a young millionaire dying

for his country if he wants to, and he has a perfect constitutional right to be a high private if he so desires.

OUR FIRST REVERSES.

The first losses sustained among the United States forces in the war against Spain occurred on May 11 in the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba, when one officer and four men were killed and several more wounded on the torpedo boat Winslow. The following dispatch was received by Secretary Long on May 12 from Commo. Remy at Key West:

"In an action in Cardenas Harbor yesterday between a Spanish gunboat and shore battery and the blockading vessels, the following named men were killed on the torpedo boat Winslow: Worth Bagley, Ensign, U. S. N.; John Varveres, oiler; J. Deneefe, fireman, first class; George B. Meek, fireman, first class; and Elijah B. Tunnell, cabin cook. The wounded are: J. B. Bernadon, Lieutenant commanding the Winslow; William Patterson, seriously but not fatally; Daniel McKeown, Q. M., first class, slightly. The dead and wounded arrived on the U. S. S. Hudson this morning. The dead will be buried to-day."

The Navy Department makes this official comment on the dispatch: "The names of Deneefe and Patterson do not appear on the Department's muster roll of the Winslow, and are probably other names misspelled."

"The vessels blockading Cardenas were the gunboat Machias, torpedo boats Foote and Winslow, and the revenue cutter Hudson."

Tunnell, the negro cook, came from Accomac, Va. He was the son of John Tunnell, of Waltonville, Va.

John Varveres was born in Smyrna, Asia, where his father now lives. He was naturalized nearly four years ago.

The wounded commander of the Winslow, Lieut. Bernadon, has been in command of the Winslow since last December.

On a trip from New York to Newport several months ago the Winslow was overtaken by a severe storm, but weathered the gale, to the surprise of the Navy officers and to the great credit of her commander.

Comdr. Merry reported as follows: "The arrival of the Winslow and Winslow off Cardenas this morning induced me to confer with Comdr. Todd of the Wilmington on the subject of attacking and cutting out three small gunboats in the harbor. The Machias, Wilmington, Hudson, and Winslow proceeded in as far as the obstructions would allow. The Machias took position 2,100 yards northeast of Diana Cay. The Wilmington, Hudson, and Winslow entered the inner harbor between Romero and Blanco Cays, where there were no mines, and were soon steaming into Cardenas Bay. At 1:40 p. m. fire opened from these vessels and continued until 3 p. m., when they started to return to the outer anchorage. I inclose reports of Todd and Bernadon."

Comdr. Todd reports: "It was impossible for the Winslow to approach nearer than 2,000 yards. The Spanish gunboats could not be seen from this distance, and the Winslow was directed to go nearer to see if she could determine where they were lying. She had gone only 700 yards inside the Wilmington when she was fired upon from a gunboat. The Wilmington and the Winslow returned the fire. After a rapid exchange of shots for fifteen or twenty minutes, in which a shore battery is supposed to have engaged, it became evident that the Winslow could not steer. At this time the Hudson came up and opened fire, and the Winslow asked to be towed out, as she was disabled. The torpedo boat seemed to be the only target at which the enemy fired. She was struck several times. One engine disabled, steering gear shot away, one boiler disabled. Her commanding officer was wounded, but not seriously. Ensign Bagley was fatally wounded and died before he could be brought on board the Wilmington. John Varveres, oiler, and John Deneefe, first-class fireman, were killed on board the Winslow. Two other men were fatally wounded, one of them, J. V. Meek, first-class fireman, died in a boat while being transferred to this ship. The other, Josiah Tunnell, ship's cook, first-class, died after being brought on board. The Wilmington was only struck twice. No casualties except on the Winslow. The handling of the Winslow in the hot fire was highly meritorious. The commanding officer of the Winslow desires, through me, to commend to the department the general conduct of his crew, and especially that of Chief Gunner's Mate Brady."

Lieut. Bernadon of the Winslow reports: "I was directed by Comdr. Todd to approach a small steamer alongside the wharf at the eastern end of the town and examine her character. Steamed toward Moal at full speed. On approaching within fifteen hundred yards gunboat and battery on shore opened fire. The Winslow returned and maintained fire until the end of the action. She was riddled. Calibre of shell 2½ to 3 inches. Finally towed out of range by revenue cutter Hudson. Casualties as reported this morning. I desire to express my thanks to Lieut. Newcomb, commanding officer of the revenue cutter Hudson. When being under heavy fire he towed this vessel out of action. My opinion the Winslow can be repaired so as to render her again efficient. Full report mailed."

MINOR NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Our Navy vessels are still active in capturing Spanish craft, and valuable prizes are still added almost daily to the already numerous list. The Newport on April 28 captured the sloop Engracia, off Cabanas.

The schooner Three Sisters, with a cargo of sugar, captured by the torpedo boat Porter and the monitor Terror on April 24, was brought into Key West April 30, in charge of Paymr. George F. Simpson and a prize crew of three men, after a rough experience from heavy weather.

The U. S. S. Topeka is now almost ready for sea at the Navy Yard, New York, where she arrived from England, May 3, under the able management of Lieut. J. J. Knapp. She had a tough time of it, meeting extremely heavy weather, but proved a fine sea boat. Her coal bunkers caught fire and her magazine had to be flooded. She had a scrub crew, picked up in a hurry, and not a gun mounted for defence, as her crew would not agree to work at putting them in place. No Spanish warships were sighted. Asst. Surg. Henry La Motte, U. S. N., retired, en route from Berlin, was a passenger on board. The Topeka has a displacement of 1,800 tons. Her load water line length is 250 feet, and her beam 35 feet. She was built for an armament of six 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, ten 6-pounders, and six 3-pounders. The 4.7-inch guns will be mounted, two on the forecabin and one in each of four broadside sponsons. She is brig-rigged, and has no military tops.

Spanish cavalry on April 20, at Cabanas, sought some amusement by firing at the New York, and the latter took part in the fun by dropping a few shells in the midst of the Spaniards, who scattered in all directions.

The Dolphin on April 30 captured the fishing schooner Lola, near Havana.

The torpedo boat Foote on April 30 captured the Spanish schooner Mascota. One of the most important captures thus far made was that of the steamer Argonauta, on April 29, by the Nashville. Besides carrying a large supply of arms and ammunition, she also captured Col. Corjo, of the 3d Spanish Cav.; his 1st Lieutenant, Surgeon Major, seven other Lieutenants, and ten privates and non-commissioned officers. All were held as prisoners of war. Ensign Kuenzli, with a prize crew, was placed in command. The women and children and non-combatants were landed at Cienfuegos, under a flag of truce.

Spanish torpedo boats fired at the Eagle April 25, without damage, and she returned the fire with her 6-pounders, holding her ground until reinforced by the Marblehead, when the torpedo boats retreated, and it is likely sustained some damage.

The Spanish fishing smack De Septiembre, captured April 28 by the gunboat Helena in Yucatan Channel, was brought into Key West by a prize crew on May 4.

According to the captain of the fishing schooner, Antonio y Paco, captured by the gunboat Newport a few days ago, Havana is on the verge of famine. Food is bringing fabulous prices, and the people are consequently starving. The soldiers are seizing whatever provisions are accessible, and citizens are burying food in yards and cellars.

The gunboat Wilmington, which has been assigned to inner patrol duty off the Cuban coast, from Havana to about twelve miles to the eastward, in response to small arm firing by Spanish troops ashore, on May 3 and 4, fired some shells and a little shrapnel, and the Spaniards then quit the game.

A number of Cubans, it is reported, were landed near Mariel on May 3, from the U. S. tug Leyden, to establish communication with the Cuban forces in Havana province. The party was commanded by Lieut. Col. Baldemere Acosta. Under him are Laurine Prado and Ambrosio Diaz, veteran officers. Spanish cavalry which tried to prevent the landing, were repulsed by an insurgent force, with the aid of the guns of the Wilmington. Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th U. S. Cav., it is reported, was also with the landing party, but did not go ashore.

The Mayflower captured the fishing smack Santiago Apostol off Havana May 9.

Two Spanish fishing schooners were captured near Havana May 6, one by the Vicksburg and the other by the Uncas; both vessels were taken to Key West.

Three prizes were brought into Key West on May 8, being the brig Lorenzo, with a cargo of dried beef, captured by the Montgomery; the fishing sloop Espana, captured by the Morrill, and the schooner Padre de Dios, laden with fish, captured by the Newport.

Both the Winslow and the Hornet have shelled Spanish troops and workmen at Matanzas at work on batteries and telegraph lines. The Vicksburg on May 10 captured the Spanish fishing schooner Fernandito and the Norwegian steamer Bratsberg; the latter vessel had been warned of the blockade previously. She was released by orders from Washington on May 11.

The cruiser Charleston will sail at once for Manila with supplies for Adml. Dewey's fleet, and she will be followed by the steamer City of Peking and other vessels. The Charleston, it was thought, would take her departure from Mare Island on May 13.

The French steamer Lafayette, owned by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, a vessel of 3,394 tons gross register, which left Corunna, Spain, on April 23 for Havana, was captured May 5 off the latter port by the U. S. gunboat Annapolis, Comdr. J. J. Hunker, while trying to run the blockade after having been warned off. She was released on May 6 in pursuance of orders which were issued by the Navy Department previous to her seizure, but which had not been received by the commanding officers of the vessels that made the capture. It is believed that she has landed a cargo of ammunition and other supplies at Havana, and much indignation is felt because of her release. She was evidently a subject for capture.

The Spanish torpedo boat Destructor, it is reported, blew up in the Straits of Gibraltar on May 11.

The Spanish Transatlantic Company's steamer Alfonso XIII., having on board, it is said, reinforcements of troops and a very valuable cargo, including ammunition and supplies, has, it is reported, arrived at Porto Rico.

The number of officers and men on the Spanish war vessels at Manila, destroyed by Commo. Dewey's fleet, is given as follows: Isla de Cuba, 164; Isla de Luzon, 164; Reina Cristina, 370; Castilla, 300; Don Antonio de Ullon, 173; Velasco, 173; El Cano, 98; General Lezo, 98; Marques del Duero, 98; Isla de Mindanao, about 300; total, 1,938.

The relative rank of the Major Generals of Volunteers appointed on May 4, as determined under Section 1219, of the Revised Statutes and the 123d Article of War, is shown in the following list:

	42 years	10 months	21 days
1. Graham	42	10	21
2. Wade	36	8	4
3. Breckinridge	36	8	4
4. Coppinger	36	8	4
5. Shafter	36	5	4
6. Merriam	34	7	10
7. Otis	33	7	8
8. Wilson	30	5	29
9. Lee	4	10	20
10. Sewell	3	7	7
11. Wheeler	1	9	21

Arranged in rank according to length of service.

The relative rank of Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, in accord with their length of service is as follows:

1. Royal T. Frank.	14. Andrew S. Burt.
2. Francis L. Guenther.	15. Edward B. Williston.
3. Abraham K. Arnold.	16. George M. Randall.
4. Alexander C. M. Pennington.	17. Charles E. Compton.
5. John S. Poland.	18. Louis H. Carpenter.
6. Simon Snyder.	19. Samuel B. M. Young.
7. Jacob F. Kent.	20. Henry W. Lawton.
8. John I. Rogers.	21. George W. Davis.
9. Guy V. Henry.	22. Adna R. Chaffee.
10. Thomas M. Anderson.	23. Theodore Schwan.
11. Hamilton S. Hawkins.	24. John B. Bacon.
12. Samuel S. Sumner.	25. William Ludlow.
13. John C. Bates.	26. Alfred E. Bates.

Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav., has taken a very sensible course in exerting his influence to prevent men being forced by regimental public opinion into the ranks of volunteers and other officers would do well to follow his example. "There are plenty such cases," said Capt. Parker, "and it is our duty to see that these men are enabled to stay at home, where they are needed, without their having to incur any trace of disgrace or dishonor. It would be an enormous crime if this were not done. Some men are being forced to enlist by their comrades, and others are being deceived into going by being told that the war is likely to be over in a couple of months or so. In the face of the pressure being brought to bear upon them few men have the moral courage to say, 'I cannot go.'"

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 17, DEPT. COLUMBIA, MAY 6, 1898.

The Band and Companies C, D, E and F, 14th Inf., Maj. C. F. Robe, 14th Inf., commanding, will proceed on May 7 to San Francisco, Cal., and there go into camp. The battalion will be fully armed and equipped for field service, with ten days field and four days travel rations, the necessary tentage and camp equipment and all available arms and ammunition including two Gatling guns and ammunition. The families of the officers concerned are authorized to remain their present quarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 16, DEPT. COLUMBIA, MAY 5, 1898.

Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav., is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

ARTILLERY CHANGES.

Battery E, 2d Art., from Fort Preble, to Portland Head, Me.

Battery D, 7th Art., from Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Portland Head.

Battery E, 7th Art., from Fort Slocum, to Fort Preble. Maj. John P. Story, 7th Art., is assigned to the command of Fort Preble and other defenses of Portland harbor, consisting of Portland Head, Great Diamond Island, Forts Scammel and Gorges.

Battery M, 2d Art., from Fort Warren, Mass., and Battery F, 7th Art., from Fort Slocum, to the defenses at Grover's Cliff, Mass.

Battery G, 7th Art., from Fort Slocum, to Fort Warren. Maj. Charles Morris, 7th Art., is assigned to the command of the Mortar Battery and other defenses at Grover's Cliff.

Maj. Carl A. Woodruff, 2d Art., in addition to the command of Fort Warren, is assigned to the command of the other defenses of Boston harbor, consisting of Long Island Head, Grover's Cliff, Fort Independence and Fort Winthrop.

Battery H, 7th Art., from Fort Slocum, to Fort Adams, R. I.

Battery A, 7th Art., from Fort Slocum to Fort on Dutch Island, R. I.

Battery I, 7th Art., from Fort Slocum to Fort Trumbull, Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., in addition to the command of Fort Adams, is assigned to the command of the other defenses of Narragansett Bay at Dutch Island; also to the command of the Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass.; a detachment of one officer and thirty enlisted men to garrison Fort at Clark's Point.

Batteries K and L, 7th Art., from Fort Slocum, to Willets Point, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, 2d Art., commanding Fort Schuyler and the defenses at Willets Point, will order the detachment of Battery K, 2d Art., now at the latter place, to Fort Constitution, N. H.

Lieut. Lang and a detachment of Battery L, 2d Battery, will remain at Willets Point until further orders. (S. O. 90, D. E., May 6.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: 1st Lieut. George G. Gately (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 5th Art.), to the 2d Art., Battery C, to date from March 21, 1898, vice Zalinski, appointed Captain, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Willis O. Clark (promoted from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 12th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., Co F, to date from April 12, 1898, vice Halloran, deceased. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. John D. Miley, from the 5th Art., to the 2d Art., Battery C; 1st Lieut. George G. Gately, from the 2d Art. to the 5th Art., Battery L. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Leave until further orders is granted the following named officers, to enable them to accept commissions in the several regiments of Texas Volunteers: Capt. Luther R. Hare, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf. The officers named will proceed to Austin, Tex., and report to the Governor of the State accordingly. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, from the 10th Cav. to the 7th Cav., Troop B; 2d Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, from the 7th Cav. to the 10th Cav., Troop A. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

The following transfers are made in the 8th Cav.: Capt. Henry W. Spole, from Troop M to Troop C; Capt. James R. Hickey, from Troop C to Troop M. (H. Q. A., May 4.) The following named officers residing in Washington, D. C., will proceed at once to Mount Gretna, Penn., for temporary duty with Maj. William A. Thompson, 2d Cav., Mustering Officer for the State of Pennsylvania: Capt. P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

The following transfers are made: Ord. Sergt. Thomas Derbyshire (appointed May 5, 1898, from 1st Sergt., Battery H, 2d Art.), now at Fort Trumbull, Conn., to Fort Delaware, Delaware; Ord. Sergt. Joseph Boan, now at Fort Delaware, Del., to Fort McHenry, Md. (H. Q. A., May 6.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 2. Detail: Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. James O'Hara, 3d Art.; James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Henry C. Dames, 3rd Art.; Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d Art.; David J. Rumbough, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, 4th Cav.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 40, D. Cal., April 29.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Myer, Detail: Capt. V. H. Bridgman, Lieut. E. S. Barton, W. D. Newbill and J. F. Brady. (Fort Myer, May 8.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Warren, Capt. E. T. C. Richmond and Lieut. E. H. Catlin and A. W. Chase. (Fort Warren, May 9.)

MUSTERING DUTY.

Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., is detailed for duty as Mustering Officer of Illinois Volunteers at Springfield, Ill. Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav., will continue on mustering duty at Springfield. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

2d Lieut. James G. Harbord, 5th Cav., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with the mustering into the United States service of Wyoming Volunteers, relieving 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., of those duties. Lieut. Dunning, upon being relieved, will await further orders. Lieut. Harbord will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo. (H. Q. A., May 5.) 1st Lieut. George P. Ahern, 25th Inf., is detailed as Mustering Officer and Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with the mustering into United States service of Montana Volunteers at Helena, Mont., relieving 1st Lieut. R. B. Wallace, 2d Cav., of those duties. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. Matthew Duggan, Fort Hancock, N. J.; Ord. Sergt. Joseph Burns, Fort McHenry, Md.; Ord. Sergt. Moses Williams, Fort Stevens, Ore.; Sergt. Francis Toucey, Detachment of Ordnance, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Corp. John Franklin, Co. E, 25th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (H. Q. A., May 3.)

EXTRA DUTY PAY.—Referring to the necessity of providing wages to enlisted men in fortifications as electricians and steam engineers, the same as is paid in Staff Departments, the Major General commanding the Army has remarked that the act of Congress, approved April 26, 1898, (G. O. 29, A. G. O., C. S.) prohibits the payment of extra duty pay in time of war. (Letter A. G. O., May 10, 1898.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

MAY 12.—To be Inspector Generals, with rank of Major: Capt. J. M. Lee, H. C. Ward, G. S. Anderson, E. D. Thomas, A. Rodgers, P. Read, T. Woodruff, B. H. Cheever, S. T. Seyburn, S. C. Mills, H. J. Slocum, H. C. Benson, W. P. Duval, and Civilian G. O. Webb and R. B. Harrison.

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with rank of Major: Capt. W. S. Schuyler, L. V. Cazlaro, W. W. McCammon, J. S. Pettitt, A. C. Sharpe, H. L. Scott, E. Davis, and 1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, H. H. Sergeant, C. R. Edwards, S. D. Sturgis, S. R. Root, and Civilian C. E. McMichael, G. H. Hopkins and J. A. Logan, Jr.

To be Quartermasters, with rank of Major: Capt. C. G. Penney, J. W. Summerhayes, S. R. Jones, M. C. Martin, O. F. Long, G. Howard, F. von Schrader, J. E. Sawyer, F. G. Henson, J. D. Aleshire, T. Cruise, and 1st Lieut. E. T. Ladd and Civilian W. A. Wadsworth.

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Captain: 1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, C. P. Fremont, C. M. Truett, E. S. Greble, J. H. Beacham, H. C. Carbaugh, J. C. McDonald, A. L. Mills, C. G. Treat, J. A. Dapray, W. F. Hancock, W. H. Smith, J. F. Morrison, D. A. Alvord, H. C. Cabell, G. H. Macdonald, W. H. Johnson, J. L. Schon, G. Hutcheson, J. K. Thompson, C. Reichman, C. D. Wilcox, W. A. Holbrook, R. E. L. Micht, M. B. Devore, L. G. Berry, S. Zay, Jr., R. G. Paxton, R. L. Howze, D. C. Cabell, G. B. Duncan, W. A. Bethel, E. L. Butts, C. W. Fenton, L. C. Scherrer, D. Settle, W. C. Short, R. Sewell, 2d Lieut. H. H. Whitney, E. B. Cassatt, and J. C. Gilmore, Jr.; Civilian J. E. Bloom, J. W. Haight, J. C. Evans, R. H. Davis, W. McKittrick, J. A. Colvin, E. Murphy, J. B. Morton, C. H. McGill, A. P. Gardner, G. Voorhees, W. E. Horton, L. Anderson, J. B. Foraker, Jr., P. B. Strong, and S. Belford.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captains: 1st Lieut. C. B. Baker, C. C. Walcutt, Jr., J. A. Penn, and U. G. McAlexander; Civilian H. E. Mitchell, J. B. Jeffery, W. D. Jenkins, B. Johnson, J. R. Hosmer, W. A. Harper, G. F. Holden, H. W. D. Nichols, T. H. Cavanaugh, R. E. Parsons, E. C. McDowell, R. M. Schroeder, A. Thompson, C. M. Augur, W. K. Alexander, W. G. Ball, A. S. Bickham, G. G. Bailey, E. F. Barrett, B. Davis, C. B. Worthington, B. A. Read, H. S. New, F. Buher, H. P. Young, A. E. Gonzales, L. C. Griscom.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Captain: 1st Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, P. W. West, O. M. Bundy, E. P. Taggart, A. R. Piper, 2d Lieut. H. E. Cloke; Civilian R. W. Thompson, Jr., D. Van Voorhis, E. B. Fenton, S. B. Boots, J. F. Jenkins, L. E. E. Linn, J. M. Simeral, J. W. Lytle, W. A. Tucker, T. B. Hackenack, M. M. Marshall, R. H. Beckham, F. H. Lord, J. H. H. Earle, J. H. McCleary, T. C. Catchings, J. Cooke, and J. A. Cooke.

Special orders issued from the Adjutant General's Office, May 13, are: 1st Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., to report to Gen. Rodgers as A. D. C., 2d Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, 3d Art., relieved from duty with 1st Art., and will join his battery. 1st Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, retired, relieved from further duty at Peckskill Military Academy. 1st Lieut. James H. Church, Asst. Surg., 1st Vol. Cav., will report at San Antonio, Tex., for duty. A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at once, for examination for promotion of enlisted men; Maj. John M. Bannister, Surg., is president of the Board. Dr. H. P. Jackson will proceed from Charleston, S. C., to Key West for general hospital duty. Dr. Charles K. Cutler, Boston, is assigned attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. Capt. George E. Bushnell, relieved from duty at Boston and ordered to report with Surgeon General of the Army. The following Medical Officers are assigned to general hospital duties at places designated: Lieut. Col. William H. Gardner, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Fort McPherson, Ga.; 2d Lieut. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., report to Brig. Gen. Chaffee, Volunteers, Chickamauga, for appointment Aide-de-Camp.

1st Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. A. S. Frost, 25th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of the 1st Regt., South Dakota Vols. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. DeRosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav., is extended until further orders, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regt., Arkansas Vols. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 21st Inf., having relinquished his sick leave, is granted leave until further orders, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel 65th New York Vols. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

Comy. Sergt. Richard F. Rumpf (appointed May 9, 1898, from 1st Sergeant Co. H, 20th Inf.), now at Mobile, will report for duty to the Commanding Officer there. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., and Capt. Russell E. Burdick and Henry W. Corning, 1st Ohio Vol. Cav., is appointed to meet at Columbus, Ohio, to inspect and purchase horses. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

The following artillery movements were ordered by A. G. O., May 12: Battery L, 6th Art., from Fort Hamilton to Wadsworth; Battery M, 6th Art., from Fort Hamilton to Hancock; Battery M, 5th Art., from Fort Hancock to Tampa; Battery K, 5th Art., from Wadsworth to Tampa; Battery E, 6th Art., from Washington Barracks to Fort Monroe; Battery G, 4th Art., from Fort Washington, Del., to Tampa; Battery H, 4th Art., from Fort Monroe to Tampa.

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 10, is granted 1st Lieut. William N. Blow, 15th Inf. (Fort Wingate, N. M.) (S. O. 56, D. Colo., May 7.)

Post Sergt. Charles H. Bowcott, ordered to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty. (S. O. 56, D. Colo., May 7.)

Maj. J. M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf., Acting Inspector General Department of the Missouri, will return to Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 55, D. Colo., May 5.)

Of the recent appointments to the Army, Curtis Guild is editor of a Boston newspaper. Walter I. Bouve is Captain of the 1st Corps Cadets, of Boston. Charles R. Miller is a son of the President's oldtime friend in Canton. Fred M. Alger is a son of the Secretary of War. Jas. G. Blaine is a son of the famous statesman. W. B. Allison is a nephew of the Senator. Nicholas Senn is Surgeon General of the Illinois Militia. F. A. Hill is the son of Representative E. J. Hill; he is a Norwalk lawyer and Captain of a Connecticut Militia company. A. C. Gray is the son of Senator Gray, practices law in Wilmington and is a graduate of Princeton College. C. H. Ribble is a West Point graduate, served in the Army for eight years and has practiced law for the last twelve years. Charles L. Jewett is a lawyer living at New Albany, Ind.

Forty-two single mines off Willets Point and Fort Schuyler failed to respond to their cables when they were tested in the firing chamber at Willets Point May 8. Upon inspection it was found that the mines were thoroughly out of order. The cause of it all is the action of vessel captains who have disobeyed the instructions issued and have taken any course they chose instead of the one set off by the buoys. Mines have also been ruined in the lower bay by careless skippers, and some of them deserve to have their hulls perforated by a shot or two from patrol boats, and this may yet have to be done to teach them a lesson.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., was expected at Chickamauga, Ga., this week, where he will institute the work of the Christian Commission. He is quoted as saying, while en route: "I do not believe the present war with Spain will have a speedy termination. I think Spain is trying to avoid a decisive engagement, and will conduct the war by harassing our commerce, and delay matters in the hope that some of the foreign Powers will interfere. I expect that international complications more or less serious will result before the war is ended."

Adj. Gen. Corbin says that it looks now as if the full muster of 125,000 volunteers will be completed Saturday of this week. The Governors of many of the States have informed him that the troops are all ready to go forward. Up to the close of May 10 there had been mustered and accepted: Officers, 1,985; men, 52,767. Adj. Gen. Corbin sent telegraphic instructions on Thursday to the Governors of New York and Massachusetts to start the 71st Regt. of New York Volunteers and the 1st Massachusetts Regt. of Volunteers from New York City and Boston, respectively, by steamer for Tampa direct, for service with the Cuban army of invasion. The transports will proceed direct to the Florida port without stop, and will occupy four or five days on the trip.

The Administration is determined to take possession of the Philippine Islands. Something like 15,000 men are to be sent there as early as possible. Secretary Alger admitted Thursday night that the number would not be less than 10,000. The idea is to give Rear Adm. Dewey all the reinforcements necessary to capture Manila, and to preserve peace in the islands. Secretary Alger says that Gen. Wesley Merritt will be sent to the Philippines with the force, and would be accompanied by Gen. Otis. Gen. Merritt will be installed as military governor of the islands. He has been directed by the War Department to proceed at once to San Francisco, and notified the Department that he would leave Thursday night.

PERSONALS.

The serious illness of Maj. Craig has left Gen. Greely for the past four weeks without any assistant.

Capt. Scriven, of the Signal Corps, who has been relieved from duty as military attaché at Rome, owing to the lack of skilled officers in the Signal Corps, will arrive on the Campania Saturday.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. P. Whitworth, 15th U. S. Inf., to Miss Emma Cole Smith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M. Dept., now stationed at St. Louis, Mo.

A Signal Corps detachment, under Capt. Richard D. Thompson, will accompany the Philippine Island expedition, for the purpose of taking charge of the electrical and telegraphic work connected with the occupation there.

There is talk of organizing a regiment of colored volunteers with ex-Lieut. H. O. Flipper, of ear-cutting fame, as Colonel. We don't want any colored volunteers. The attempt to organize them will only add another perplexing problem to those already vexing the authorities.

Maj. E. Van A. Andrus, 4th U. S. Art., moved his headquarters May 11, from Delaware City to Fort Delaware.

The two Houses of Congress have agreed upon a bill to pension the widow of Comdr. William B. Cushing, U. S. N.

Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Perry are again in their Washington home and are enjoying a short visit from their son, Lieut. Perry, who is on the staff of Maj. Gen. J. J. Coppinger.

The death of Maj. John G. Turnbull was a great shock to his many friends in Washington, D. C., where he had resided since his retirement from the Army.

Maj. W. B. Davis, Surg., U. S. A., arrived at Fort Myer, Va., May 10, from Mobile, Ala., and has taken charge of the Medical Department at the former place.

Charles N. Allen, the new Assistant Secretary of the Navy, made his appearance at the Navy Department Wednesday morning. He is charming in manners, and seems to be the right man in the right place. Mr. Allen was born fifty years ago.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, arrived at New York May 7 on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria, in answer to a summons from the Government that he was needed in Washington. He left here on March 26 on the steamship Fulda for an extended pleasure trip in Europe. He is reported to have disguised himself by shaving and assuming the name of A. T. Maitland to escape recognition on the steamer.

The enlisted men of Light Battery F, 2d Art., gave their former Commander, W. P. Vose, a substantial evidence of their esteem, by presenting him with a handsome sash upon his promotion to the new 6th. The presentation address was made by Lieut. Greble, and 1st Sergt. Headlund, on behalf of the men, made a few complimentary remarks. Maj. Vose accepted and responded to the honor paid him in an agreeable manner.

As the result of a lively interchange of cablegrams with the Department at Washington, Capt. Frank Wildes was retained in command of the Boston, to which Comdr. B. P. Lamberton was ordered early in March, and had the honor of leading her into the Manila fight. Comdr. Lamberton left here on March 23 to take command, but Capt. Wildes objected to being relieved on the outbreak of war and was made Chief of Staff to Commo. Dewey.

The old Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D. C., was the scene of a beautiful entertainment on the evening of the 9th inst., for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors who may suffer in this present war with Spain. The tableaux were arranged by Mrs. Barney, and the young ladies who took part were the daughters of Army and Navy officers and other belles of Washington's smart set. The Marine Band rendered some beautiful music, including the national airs.

Mrs. Lucien E. Ellis, of 108 Weld avenue, Detroit, Mich., who is a sister of Commo. Dewey, says: "My brother is the eldest of eight children, and spent his boyhood at the family homestead at Palmyra, N. Y. He went to Annapolis Academy at the age of 17, and since then his career is familiar. He was superintendent of the academy at a younger age than any other officer of his rank before or since. The older inhabitants of Palmyra all know him well, and are very proud of him."

A dispatch from Highland Falls reports that three warriors in embryo, one of them Gen. "Phil" Sheridan's son, were surrounded by the village constable May 7, and concentrated in a Justice's office, where they paid \$10 each in fines, for a midnight attack on the outer works of a boarding house. The three are students at the preparatory school of Lieut. Braden. It appears to have been a youthful frolic between students, some boarding at Cranston's Hotel, others at Highland Villa.

Officers of the Army recently passing through New York City are: Capt. G. N. Whistler, Lieut. D. F. Anglum, Lieut. J. L. Donovan, Lieut. G. O. Squier, Lieut. J. J. Pershing, Lieut. F. Le J. Parker, Grand Hotel; Capt. A. W. Vodge, Capt. W. P. Duval, Gilsey House; Maj. W. P. Rexford, The Manhattan; Maj. J. W. Summerhayes, Grand Union; Gen. A. W. Greely, Astor House; Lieut. T. Q. Ashburn, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Lieut. W. W. Wooten, Lieut. F. Boggs, Murray Hill; Maj. R. W. Montgomery, The Imperial; Capt. Henry Metcalfe, The Windsor.

Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Preble, Me., early in the week on a short leave.

Work on the fortifications at the mouth of the harbor at San Diego, Cal., is progressing rapidly.

Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., from a short visit to Raleigh, N. C.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., has returned from abroad and entered upon his duties as a member of the Naval Strategy Board.

Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, 4th U. S. Art., has changed base from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Sheridan Point, Va.

Gen. John I. Rodgers, Col. 5th U. S. Art., has selected as his Regimental Adjutant that very capable officer, Lieut. Thomas Ridgway.

Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, Art. Insp., on the staff of Gen. Graham, was at Key West this week, and from there went to Pensacola.

A regiment of minute men is being organized in San Diego, Cal., for service in case of emergency. Over 500 names are now on the roll.

Rear Adm. J. N. Miller, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific squadron, arrived in San Francisco, Cal., May 10 on the steamship City of Peking.

Capt. W. A. Simpson, 7th U. S. Art., now of Maj. Gen. Merritt's staff, is at Governors Island, and finds his new detail arduous but professionally pleasant.

Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th U. S. Inf., on detached service in the Klondike region for some time past, is once more in command at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Rear Adm. Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N., arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu May 9, and at once reported by telegraph to the Navy Department for orders.

Chaplain John P. Chidwick, U. S. N., now of the Cincinnati, formerly of the Maine, is, says a Key West dispatch, in hospital with a painful case of erysipelas.

Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at the sub-post of Fort Clark, New Bedford, Mass., and is in command of the artillery detachment there.

Lieut. E. F. McGlathlin, R. Q. M. 5th U. S. Art., has opened a temporary regimental recruiting office in New York City, to fill the regiment to the increased standard.

Lieut. E. B. Gose, 13th U. S. Inf., who was on the sick list when his regiment left for the South, started from Fort Columbus early in the week, to join it at Tampa, Fla.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Hood, 19th U. S. Inf., relinquished the unexpired portion of his sick leave the latter part of April, and joined the regiment for duty at Mobile, Ala., on the 2d inst.

Miss Margaret Butler, sister of Mr. A. W. Butler, of the Pay Department, New York city, is visiting with the family of Paym. Gen. T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Maj. S. C. Kellogg, 4th U. S. Cav., late Military Attaché at Paris, France, has returned to the United States. He has been succeeded at Paris by Capt. A. Rodgers, 4th U. S. Cav.

A very pleasant marriage was that at Detroit, Mich., April 27, of Miss Lizzie Pollow Mizner, daughter of Gen. Henry Rutgers Mizner, U. S. A., to Mr. Edward Smith Andrews, of Zanesville, O.

Bvt. Maj. Henry Sweeney, U. S. A., retired, who has been a member of the City Council at San Diego, Cal., for several years, has been elected, by a unanimous vote, president of the Board of Aldermen.

One of the hurried, but pleasant, nuptials, was that at New Orleans, La., April 29, of Lieut. F. E. Lacey, 1st U. S. Inf., to Miss Florence Raymond Crandell, of Detroit. Many Army officers were present.

Col. R. T. Frank, 1st U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Monroe, was busy this week getting his sub-post at Newport News, Va., garrisoned by Light Batteries A and C. Pennsylvania Volunteers, into good shape.

Capt. Clarence Deems and Lieuts. G. W. S. Stevens and H. G. Bishop, 6th U. S. Art., are recent additions to the commissioned circle at Fort Caswell, N. C., by the transfer there of Battery C, of the regiment.

Sir Vivian Majendie, who died in London the other day, was perhaps the greatest expert on explosives that the British government ever employed. We met him many years ago in Woolwich, when he was Captain in the Royal Artillery.

The members of the Board of Visitors from the Senate for the Military Academy, West Point, are Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, and Senator Kenney, of Delaware, and the Board for the Naval Academy are Senators Caffery, of Louisiana, and Hale, of Maine.

Advices from Honolulu are to the effect that the engagement has been announced of Asst Surg. J. C. Thompson, U. S. N., of the Mohican, to Mrs. A. Hutchinson. Mrs. Hutchinson is the eldest of thirteen daughters of Ah Fong, one of the richest Chinese merchants of Honolulu.

On the occasion of the departure of Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 7th U. S. Art., from Reno, Nev., where he has been on college duty, the faculty of the Nevada State University presented him with a handsome loving cup accompanied by resolutions. Mrs. Hubbard is located for the summer at Washington, Conn.

Rear Adm. George E. Belknap, U. S. N., in an address, May 7, at Boston, before the Massachusetts Club, said the brilliancy of Commo. Dewey's victory filled him with gladness, and he declared that the Spanish navy will be, or should be, the objective point of the United States Navy and its destruction the sternest aim of the Navy.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, U. S. Minister to Spain, arrived in New York from France May 8, on the steamship Touraine. With him were his niece, Miss Eames; George Stanton Sickles, First Secretary of the Legation; son of Gen. D. E. Sickles; Lieut. G. L. Dyer, Naval Attaché of the Legation, and Capt. T. H. Bliss, Military Attaché.

It was Col. J. W. Clous, of the J. A. G. Dept. U. S. A., who, at the request of Secretary of War Alger, drafted the bill submitted to Congress this week to punish those who destroy torpedoes and disturb the mine fields. Col. Clous has been assigned to duty as Mustering Officer of the New Jersey Volunteers. He is an officer of large experience and gallant service in the line during and after the Civil War. He is an excellent law officer, but he knows a good deal besides law.

Col. R. P. Hughes, Insp. Gen. U. S. A., returned to Governors Island May 9 and reported to Maj. Gen. Merritt after a tour lasting a month, during which he inspected every coast fortification from Cape Fear, in North Carolina, to Cape Lubeck, in Maine. Special attention was paid to the fortifications guarding the entrance to the harbors of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Portsmouth and Portland. There seems to be reason to suppose that he found matters to be generally satisfactory, but much of the press statements as to what he did and said are entirely conjectural.

Lieut. Thos. H. Stevens, U. S. N., has successfully passed his examination for promotion, and has approved the finding of the Board in his case.

Mr. Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, Mass., who succeeds Mr. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, resigned, is a graduate of Amherst, and has served in Congress.

Col. Frank, commanding the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., under date of May 2 announces the permanent assignments for duty at position finder, search light and signal stations.

Miss Florence Adams, daughter of the late Capt. Harry Adams, U. S. N., is with her brother, Mr. Allen Adams, at 1140 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C. Miss Adams has passed much of her time in Cleveland, O., with her aunt, Mrs. Ely, but will now make Washington, D. C., her home.

As a sample of letters which those in high authority get from "cranks" during the present emergency, the following is one recently found by Maj. Gen. Merritt's housemaid, under the front door of his quarters at Governors Island: "Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars cannot atone for the crime you committed in permitting the Viscaya to leave this port."

Capt. John W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., has been relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and has taken station at New York. He is on temporary duty with the Depot Quartermaster, Col. Kimball, and his address is Army Building, New York. Mrs. Summerhayes and daughter are breaking up their pleasant home at Fort Myer and expected to join the Captain last week in New York, May 3.

Lieut. Alexander Dean, who duplicated his pay accounts, made complete restitution to the Government on Friday and offered his resignation, which was immediately accepted. Lieut. Dean was court martialed for drunkenness in 1891 and found guilty. As a punishment he was ranked below Lieut. J. M. Neal of the 4th Cav. The acceptance of his resignation was probably due in a great measure to this poor record.

A Michigan paper says: "Capt. C. W. Foster, 6th U. S. Art., graduate of West Point, appointed from Dowagiac, Mich., called upon Gov. Pingree yesterday with a view to raising a regiment of volunteers and going to the front as its Colonel. He has numerous and strong endorsements for the place, one of them being by citizens of his native city (Dowagiac), who at a meeting called for that purpose drew up a petition to Gov. Pingree for Capt. Foster's appointment. It was signed by the mayor and common council."

We give here a corrected list of the officers of the Asiatic squadron of the United States who took part in the operations against the Spaniards on May 1, off Manila: Commo. George Dewey, U. S. N., commanding force. Chief of Staff, Comdr. Benjamin P. Lamberton, U. S. Navy. Personal staff: Lieutenants Thomas M. Brumby, U. S. N., Flag Lieut.; Ensign Harry H. Caldwell, U. S. N., Flag Secretary; Ensign Frank B. Upham, U. S. N., Aide. General staff: Med. Insp. Abel F. Price, U. S. N., Fleet Surg.; Pay Insp. Daniel A. Smith, U. S. N., Fleet Paym.; Chief Engr. James Entwistle, U. S. N., Fleet Engr.; Capt. William P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., Fleet Marine Officer.

Chief Engr. Harry Webster, a member of the Naval Recruiting Board, which has been gathering material from all parts of the United States to make up the material for the personnel of the Navy in the South and West, arrived at the Navy Department last week. He has just returned from Norfolk, where he landed 104 men, who had been enlisted by the Board in New Orleans, Galveston, Cleveland and Chicago. Mr. Webster will now go to Detroit and Sheboygan, Mich., where a number of men are now awaiting examination. In his report to the Navy Department, Mr. Webster states that he has found plenty of good material for seamen and machinists, and has had very little trouble in getting men to enlist.

In the case of Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams, U. S. N., who, while serving as Executive Officer on the Monterey, was court martialed and acquitted for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer in the Navy, the Comptroller holds that Lieut. Adams is entitled to full sea pay and commutation of rations for the time during which he was under arrest. The Regulation which covers Lieut. Adams' case reads in this way: "An officer ordered for trial before a court martial or investigation before such Court, if acquitted or exonerated, receive sea pay, if he be at the time on sea duty, otherwise other duty pay; and, if convicted or found blameworthy, leave or waiting orders pay."

Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf., received a handsome "send off" on relinquishing duty at the St. Louis University to join his company at the front. After drill the Cadets were not going to let Lieut. Johnston leave them without a reception and a hearty farewell. Capt. Francis M. McGrath, of Co. D, made a patriotic address, presenting a handsome souvenir as a token of remembrance from the boys who had long since begun to honor him. He continued by wishing their brave leader a good voyage, and that he might win laurels upon Cuban soil. Adj. Green then stepped forward and handed the Lieutenant Capt. Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power on History" in six elegant volumes. Lieut. Johnston made a pleasing response.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending May 4: Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Webb, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. E. Fithian, U. S. N.; Chaplain W. E. Edmonson, U. S. N.; Maj. W. R. Livermore, U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, U. S. N.; Maj. A. C. Girard, U. S. A.; Capt. William N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Capt. E. S. Meyer, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N.; Civil Engr. C. W. Parks, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, U. S. A.; Surg. J. W. Ross, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. S. Jacob, U. S. N.; Ensign W. G. Richardson, U. S. N.; Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. A.; Col. J. B. Babcock, U. S. A.; Lieut. Robert H. Noble, U. S. A.; Maj. W. M. Waterbury, U. S. A.; Alvan V. Reed, U. S. N.; Col. I. S. Catlin, U. S. A.; Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A.; Col. Charles P. Eagan, U. S. A.; Col. Chas. G. Penny, U. S. A.; G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A.

No other city of its size has as many sons and daughters in the Army among the commissioned force as Leavenworth, says the Kansas City "Times." Among those in whom it is interested at this time are: Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Corps; Capt. Joseph Kuhn, C. E.; Maj. Henry Jackson, 3d U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Scott, 1st U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Koehler, 9th U. S. Cav.; Lieuts. Landis and Johnson, of the Navy; Capt. C. H. Barth, U. S. A.; Lieuts. Wallace and Nichols, 7th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Nicholson, 7th U. S. Cav.; Capt. McCormick, 7th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Hackney, 5th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Uline, 12th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Van Patten Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Darrah, 9th U. S. Inf.; Capt. James S. Iron, 20th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Lowe, 18th U. S. Inf.; Capt. S. A. Wolf, 4th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Thomas Connelly, 1st U. S. Inf.; Lieuts. Richardson, Alvord and Morrison, 20th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Brady, 19th U. S. Inf., and Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav.

Gen. William Smith, U. S. A., was elected May 10 chancellor of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. L. V. Caziarc, 2d U. S. Art., commandant at Fort Caswell, N. C., paid an official visit to Fort Macon this week.

Capt. S. A. Day, 1st U. S. Art., under orders of this week, changes base from Fort Hancock, N. J., to Fort Point, Tex.

Capt. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., under recent transfer orders, changes base from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Fort Hancock, N. J.

Col. Charles Pfaff, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Art., reported a portion of his regiment this week for duty to Col. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., commanding the defenses of Boston harbor.

Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th U. S. Art., moved his battery, C, out of Fort McHenry, Md., this week to the subposts, Fort Carroll, etc., Capt. P. Leary returning with his battery, D, to Fort McHenry.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., on duty at Chickamauga Park, Ga., is doing beneficent work among the troops camped there, and is energetically assisted by prominent ministers of Chattanooga.

Maj. Gen. Merritt on May 5 sent two of his Aides-de-Camp, Lieuts. Hale and Mott, the one to the North and the other to the Southward, to look into the matter of suitable camps for mobilization purposes.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Williston, wife of Gen. E. B. Williston, U. S. A., commanding at Fort McHenry, is quite indisposed. During the present uncertainty she is at present at the Eutaw House, Baltimore.

The Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion rendered full honors on May 10 to the memory of the late Maj. George O. White, U. S. A., the occasion being the dedication at Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, of a monument in honor of that worthy officer.

Col. Thos. F. Barber, who has been appointed by Gov. Black to command the 1st Regt. of New York Volunteers, began his military career as a Cadet at the United States Military Academy in 1863. He was promoted Second Lieutenant 1st U. S. Art., in 1867, and First Lieutenant July 10, 1872. He resigned July 1, 1885. November 30, 1886, he was appointed A. G., 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, serving until October 5, 1887. In the latter part of 1888 he was unanimously elected Colonel of the 12th Regt., and commissioned December 31, 1888. He was appointed Inspector General of New York State September, 1889. During an Army experience of eighteen years, Col. Barber proved himself very proficient in his several duties. In 1885 Gen. Winfield S. Hancock endorsed his resignation with the following statement: "Lieut. Barber has proved to be an intelligent and accomplished staff officer of an exceptional class, and one difficult to be replaced. He was recommended to me by his superior officers for the excellent reputation he bore as a line officer, and was in consequence appointed to the position of A. D. C. on my staff."

Writing of Gen. Wilson in the "Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association" for March, Theo. F. Allen, late Captain 7th Ohio Vol. Cav., says: "The volunteers who had the good fortune to come under the command of this brilliant cavalry leader, are always outspoken in their praise of him, and are equally proud of saying they belonged to Wilson's cavalry corps; they are proud of their commander and of their own achievements under his masterly direction. The great raid of Wilson's cavalry corps, comprising 12,000 well mounted and well armed troopers, ripping the bowels out of the Confederacy, was a brilliant ending of the campaign in the West. The consummate skill and brilliant success with which Gen. Wilson handled this large body of horsemen demonstrated the wisdom of our great commander, Gen. Grant, in selecting Wilson for this important command. At this time Gen. Wilson was about twenty-seven years of age, and the 12,000 cavalymen who swung into their saddles at the sound of his bugle to follow his battle-flag were mostly 'youngsters,' from twenty to twenty-five years of age, though all seasoned veterans of three or more years' service. Gen. Wilson was born at Shawneetown, Ill., graduated from West Point in the first year of 'our war,' proving that he was born at the right time to enable him to win his Major General's double star within three years from leaving the cadet school room."

At the annual election and dinner of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's, May 4, these officers were elected: Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, commander; Lieut. Henry A. Glassford, of the Navy, Senior Vice Commander; Lieut. Col. Edward Haight, Junior Vice Commander; Asst. Paym. A. Noel Blakeman, Recorder; Lieut. Joseph W. Plume, Registrar; Paym. John Furey, Treasurer; Paym. W. H. H. Williams, Chancellor; Maj. Frank E. Miller, Chaplain; Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Col. W. B. Beck, Medical Directors Thomas C. Walton and Capt. George W. Brush, members of the Council. Col. C. A. Woodruff spoke of the necessity of preparing for war, which he called national life insurance. "Tatnell's blood is thicker than water" was all very well," said Col. Woodruff, "but I have noticed that British political blood is always thick enough to seek British political interests." Col. Woodruff advocated the increase of the regular Army to 50,000, with power to increase it still further to 125,000. This force, with the National Guard, would be sufficient to furnish three armies of 150,000 each, and we would then be prepared for any emergency. Among the speakers were Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Charles R. Skinner and P. Tecumseh Sherman. Resolutions were passed sending a greeting to Lieut. Geo. S. Greene, U. S. A., retired, who attained his ninety-seventh birthday last Saturday.

The action of the 7th Regt., of New York National Guard, with reference to volunteering, has been the subject of much discussion. According to our understanding, these are the facts: As soon as it was learned that the State troops were to be called upon, Col. Appleton, after deliberate decision by his officers, reported to his division commander that the 7th were ready to volunteer, as a regiment, under the orders of the President, and to waive any question of his authority over them that might possibly be raised. They were willing to a man to go where ordered and to perform any duty imposed upon them, and the officers were ready to submit to any test of fitness which might be required. This is still their position. Men and officers have prided themselves on belonging to a regiment with over one thousand men which was ready at a moment's notice to be brigaded with any part of the regular Army and submit to the severest tests of discipline or duty, but they desired to enter the service as members of a body of whose traditions and reputation they are proud, and not to volunteer individually in such a way as to practically dissolve their organization. It is because they thought this result would follow that they took the course they did. The 7th is thoroughly equipped for duty in all respects, and can still be put into the field without delay if opportunity offers.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, May 4 and 5, confirmed the following nominations for officers of volunteers: To be Major Generals—Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, 1. G., U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. A.; Brigadier Generals, Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A.; Jas. H. Wilson, of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

Colonels to be Brigadier Generals—Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav.; Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; John S. Poland, 17th Inf.; John S. Bates, 2d Inf.; Andrew S. Burt, 25th Inf.; Simon Snyder, 19th Inf.; Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20th Inf.; Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Jacob F. Kent, 24th Inf.; Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav.; Francis L. Guenther, 4th Art.; Guy V. Henry, 10th Cav.; John I. Rodgers, 5th Art.; Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Samuel B. M. Young, 3d Cav.; John M. Bacon, 8th Cav.; and Edward B. Williston, 6th Art.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Brigadier Generals—Henry W. Lawton, 1. G., U. S. A.; George M. Randall, 8th Inf.; Theodore Schwan, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A.; William Ludlow, C. E., U. S. A.; Adna R. Chaffee, 3d Cav.; George W. Davis, 14th Inf.; Alfred E. Bates, Dep. Insp. Gen., U. S. A.

EXAMINING CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 6, 1898.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following rules governing the examination of candidates for the appointment of Second Lieutenants in the Army of the United States from civil life are published for the information and government of all concerned. The educational qualifications herein prescribed are necessary to prepare young officers for the service schools at Fort Leavenworth and Monroe:

1. No person shall be examined unless he has a letter from the War Department authorizing his examination. If the candidate has been graduated at an institution where he received military instruction, he must present a diploma or a recommendation from the faculty of the institution.

2. If a member of the National Guard, he must present recommendations from the proper National Guard authorities.

3. Every candidate will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification which might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer of the Army, he will be rejected. The Board will inquire and report concerning each applicant whether he is of good moral character or addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits, and include a certificate of physical examination by two medical officers to accompany the proceedings of the Board (which will embrace all the information required by the form for the examination of recruits).

4. No candidate will be examined who is under twenty-one or over twenty-seven years of age; who is not a citizen of the United States; who, in the judgment of the Board, is not physically qualified to discharge all the duties of an officer in active service; who has any deformity of body or mental infirmity, or whose moral habits are bad.

5. The Board being satisfied as to these preliminary points, will proceed to examine each candidate separately—

(1) In his knowledge of English grammar, and his ability to read, write and spell with facility and correctness.

(2) In his knowledge of arithmetic, and his ability to apply its rules to all practical questions; in his knowledge of the use of logarithms, and ability to apply them to questions of practice; in his knowledge of algebra, to include the solution of simple equations, and in his knowledge of geometry, plane trigonometry, and the elements of surveying.

(3) In his knowledge of geography, particularly in reference to the Northern Continent of America.

(4) In his knowledge of the outlines of general history, and particularly the history of his own country.

(5) In his knowledge of the constitution of the United States, and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.

(6) The Board, having examined into the mental qualifications of each candidate and his character for sobriety and fidelity, will also inquire into his general qualifications, aptitude, and probable efficiency as an officer of the Army.

7. In awarding marks the Board will give to each subject in the examination the relative weight given in the form following below. The general average of the candidate will be computed as follows:

Mark each question according to its relative weight, and reduce the aggregate of marks thus obtained in each subject to a scale of 100. The result will give the average of proficiency in the subject. Multiply the average in each subject by the number indicating the relative weight of the subject and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights, the quotient will be the general average. No candidate will be passed by the Board who shall not have attained an average of 65 per cent. in each subject of examination and a general average of at least 70 per cent.

EXAMPLE.

No.	Subjects.	Relative weights.	Products of multiplication by relative weights.
1	English grammar.....	25	240
2	Arithmetic, algebra, etc.....	20	304
3	Geography.....	10	160
4	History.....	10	219
5	Constitutional and international law.....	10	130
6	Aptitude and probable efficiency.....	15	285
			1,344
	General average.....		79.17

6. When an Examining Board shall have passed upon more than one candidate, the order of relative merit of all the candidates examined by the Board will be reported.

7. Boards for the examination of applicants from civil life for appointment to the position of Second Lieutenant in the Army will be appointed by the Secretary of War, and will consist of five commissioned officers, including two medical officers. The duties of the medical officers will be confined to inquiring into and reporting upon the physical qualifications of the candidates.

The proceedings of the Board will be forwarded to the Adjutant General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 6, H. U. S. FORCES, TAMPA, FLA., MAY 6, 1898.
General Orders No. 2, current series, from these headquarters, is modified as follows:

The 22d Inf. is transferred to the 1st Brigade, and the 21st Inf., heretofore unassigned, is assigned to the 2d Brigade.

The Commanding Officers of regiments designated will report to their respective Brigade Commanders.

By command of Brig. Gen. Shafter.

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 34, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 6, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2, Circular No. 7, Adjutant General's Office, June 4, 1896, and par. 2, Circular Letter—Recruiting Service, Adjutant General's Office, July 30, 1896, are revoked, and para. 200 and 201 of the Manual for the Medical Department regarding the outline figure card are amended to read as follows:

200. A card is required for every soldier of the regular Army who completes enlistment by taking the oath, except scouts and Indians, whether enlisting for the first time or not, and whether for the line or one of the staff departments. The card should not be forwarded until the recruit is sworn in, and should then immediately, upon completion, be sent direct to the Surgeon General. No letter of transmittal is required.

201. The outline figure card will be prepared and forwarded for enlistments made at military posts, by the medical officer or the civilian physician making the medical examination; for enlistments made at other recruiting stations, by the medical officers or the civilian physician, if there is one; otherwise, as follows: (1) when the recruit is sent direct to regiment, rendezvous, or post, by the medical officer who examines the recruit upon his arrival there; (2) when, before joining the regiment, or post, or post, the recruit is discharged, is allowed a furlough, or is assigned to duty at the recruiting station, by the enlisting officer.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 10, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 3, 1898.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Manual for Army Cooks.—The Manual for Army Cooks is amended by striking out the following paragraph at the foot of page 33, viz.: "The Subsistence Department will purchase and send to posts articles needed for preparation of food if they are estimated for, to be paid for upon arrival at the post."—[Orders Sec. War, March 15, '98—72026 A. G. O.]

2. Transfers of Funds.—The transfer of public funds from the credit of one United States disbursing officer to another by means of a United States disbursing officer's check (A. R. 594) is permissible only on the books of the same office or bank. Transfers of funds pertaining to the military service from one office or bank to another office or bank should be made only by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, and then only to like credit—not from one disbursing officer to another.

A balance of appropriation to the credit of a disbursing officer which is no longer needed for disbursement by him, but which it is desired shall be placed to the credit of another officer in a distant depository, should be deposited by the first mentioned officer to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as a repayment to the appropriation, and a requisition should be made by the Secretary of War for the placing by the Treasury Department of an equivalent amount to the credit of the other officer in the distant depository.—[Ruling Sec. Treas., April 11 and 18, '98—75138 A. G. O.]

3. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances.—By the third subdivision of Article III of the Executive Order of March 30, 1898, published in General Orders, No. 16, A. G. O., 1898, it is provided that, in consideration of previous convictions, the limit of punishment shall be "dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for three months." Such a sentence means, so far as the forfeiture of pay and allowances is concerned, forfeiture of pay and allowances due at the date of the discharge. A courtmartial, when it has the power to award this sentence, may award a lesser one, but, in doing so, can not award confinement and forfeiture greater in amount than confinement for three months and forfeiture of pay due, with such substitution as the courtmartial may see fit to make under Article VII of the Executive Order of March 30, 1898.—[Decision Asst. Sec. War, April 23, '98—75890 A. G. O.]

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 14, DEPT. COLUMBIA, MAY 2, 1898.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, Col. T. M. Anderson, the Headquarters and Companies A and G, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, Asst. Surg., are relieved from duty in the District of Lynn Canal and will return of Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 8, DEPT. DAKOTA, MAY 6, 1898.

1st Lieut. Matthew P. Steele, Asst. Adj. 8th Cav., is assigned to duty and announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant General Department of Dakota.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 7, 1898.

1. Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1898, and for other purposes.

2. Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and prior years.

3. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 7, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following described garments, in addition to the prescribed uniform now worn, are authorized:

For General Officers: A blouse of dark blue cloth or serge with four outside pockets with flaps, rolling collar, double-breasted with two rows of buttons, grouped according to rank, same kind as those worn on dress coat. The skirt to extend from one-third to one-half the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee. The shoulder straps will always be worn with this coat.

For all other officers: A blouse of dark blue cloth or serge with four outside pockets with flaps; falling collar, single-breasted, with five buttons in front, same kind as those worn on the dress coat. The skirt to extend from one-third to one-half the distance from the hip-joint to the bend of the knee. The shoulder straps will always be worn with this coat.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 11, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 7, 1898.

Announces that the First National Bank of Tampa, Fla., has been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of the War Department.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Maj. William H. Corbuser, Surg., will, in addition to his present duties, render medical attendance to the garrison at Fort Baker, Cal. (S. O. 39, D. Cal., April 27.)

Payments to troops in the Department of California on the muster of April 30, 1898, are assigned to officers of the Pay Department as follows: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Dep. Paym. Gen.; Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Fort Baker, Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Maj. John E. Wither, Paym.; The Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 39, D. Cal., April 27.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payments due April 30, 1898, in Department of Columbia: Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paym., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Boise Barracks, Idaho, and the troops on duty in the District of Lynn Canal, Alaska; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paym., at Vancouver Barracks, Forts Canby and Spokane, Wash., and Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 48, D. Cal., April 27.)

Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paym., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on May 2, 1898, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 68, D. Cal., April 27.)

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Benicia Barracks to the camp near Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., reporting to Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d Art., for temporary duty with the troops in that camp. (S. O. 40, D. Cal., April 29.)

Comy. Sergt. John A. Goshline, will proceed to Camp Alvin Saunders, near Lincoln, Neb., and report for duty to 1st Lieut. George McK. Williamson, 8th Cav., Acting Comy. of Sub., Nebraska Volunteers. (S. O. 20, D. M., May 3.)

A contract having been made by authority of the Surgeon General with Dr. Carroll E. Edson, of Denver, for duty as Acting Assistant Surgeon at Fort Logan, Col., he will proceed to that post for duty. (S. O. 54, D. Col., May 3.)

Leave for two days is granted A. Surg. F. E. Bennett, (Fort Delaware, May 3.)

1st Lieut. Chester Harding, C. E., is temporarily relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., and will proceed at once and take station at Newport, R. I., and report in person to Maj. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., for duty under his immediate orders. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Acting Asst. Surg. R. P. Strong will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., for duty to Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surg., in charge of the general hospital at that place. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., will relieve Maj. Wells Willard, C. S., of his duties as purchasing Commissary at New York city, and will perform those duties during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. John F. Weston, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., in addition to his present duties as Chief Commissary, Department of the East. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Post Chaplain Henry Swift will report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding the U. S. troops at Chickamauga National Park for duty with the troops at that place. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Lynn, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of caps for 12-inch projectiles. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with the 3d Inf., in camp near Mobile, Ala., and will report in person to Maj. William R. Hall, Surg., for duty at the General Hospital, Key West, Fla. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Maj. Almon C. Farney, and Maj. John E. Greer, O. D., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of infantry, cavalry and horse equipments. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, O. D., will make not to exceed eight visits during May, 1898, to the works of Robert Ford & Son Company, Woodbury Station, Baltimore, Md., on business pertaining to the inspection of 12-inch mortar carriages. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., will make not to exceed four visits to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on business pertaining to the test of powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

1st Lieut. Colden L. H. Ruggles, O. D., will make not to exceed four visits each month during May and June, 1898, to the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.; the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Worcester, Mass.; and the United States Cartridge Company's works, Lowell, Mass., on business pertaining to the inspection of cartridges. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

1st Lieut. Charles P. Echols, Corps of Engineers, having reported, is assigned to duty as Engineer Officer of the Department. (G. O. 9, D. E., May 4.)

Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as assistant to the attending surgeon in Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

So much of par. 8, S. O. 98, April 27, 1898, H. Q. A., as relates to Comy. Sergt. Adolph Semler, is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, O. D., will proceed to New York Arsenal, Governors Island, New York, on business pertaining to the distribution of ordnance stores to fortifications and troops. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

Capt. George J. Newgard, Asst. Surg., will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Edgar A. Vander Veer, U. S. A., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., for duty to Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surg., in charge of the General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga. (H. Q. A., May 6.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., will proceed to the Hazard Powder Works, Hazardville, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder. (H. Q. A., May 6.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., will make not exceeding six visits during the month of May, 1898, and not exceeding six visits in the month of June, 1898, to the works of the Fifth-Sterling Steel Company, Danmear, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of projectiles by that company. (H. Q. A., May 6.)

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., having reported at the War Department in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War, will await orders in Washington, D. C., for the convenience of the Government. (H. Q. A., May 6.)

Comy. Sergt. John Dallaghan, to Camp Wilmer, Pimlico, Baltimore, Md., for duty. (Fitzburg Barracks, May 7.)

Col. Robert J. Hughes, Insp. Gen., is hereby announced as Inspector General of the Department to date from April 19, 1898. (G. O. 10, D. E., May 7.)

The troops at Fort Monroe, Va., will be paid May 9, 1898, under the supervision of Maj. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., the officer designated under par. 1351, A. R., of 1895. (G. O. 37, Art. School, May 8.)

Lieut. Col. J. W. Closs, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., will proceed to the camp at Sea Girt, N. J., to assist in mustering into the service of the U. S. the New Jersey troops at that point. (S. O. 101, D. E., May 9.)

Acting Asst. Surg. John Guteran, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the Chief Surgeon at these headquarters, for special work in connection with yellow fever and other tropical diseases. Acting Asst. Surg. H. W. Danforth, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 9th Cav. He will proceed to Fort Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. L. A. Le Garde, Surg., for instructions. Acting Asst. Surg. W. W. Calhoun, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 17th Inf. Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Leonard, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 17th Inf. (Tampa, Fla., May 9.)

A. Surg. J. M. Heller is granted two days' leave. (Fort Washington, May 10.)

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Henry C. Cook, 5th Inf. (S. O. 29, D. G., May 9.)

Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Maj. Charles McClure, Maj. William F. Tucker and Maj. George H. Smith, Paymrs., will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and pay the troops stationed thereat on the muster of April 30, 1898. (S. O. 29, D. G., May 9.)

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paym. Gen., Chief Paymaster of the Department, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and pay the troops stationed thereat. (S. O. 29, D. G., May 9.)

The following named privates of the Hospital Corps are detailed as Acting Hospital Stewards and assigned to duty at the places where they are now stationed: Thomas G. Williams, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Walter M. Johnson, Battery Jasper, Sullivan Island, S. C.; Neils J. Bjork, Fort Myer, Va.; Thomas H. Brower, Fort McHenry, Md.; Benjamin F. Bonn, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Peter S. Currell, 11th Inf., Mobile, Ala.; Ernst Dellmann, Fort Winata, S. M.; Arthur Entroppe, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Charles Gates, with 7th Inf., Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga.; Arthur Gaboriau, with 8th Inf., New Orleans, La.; Garrett F. Hodnett, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; William B. Hudson, West Point, N. Y.; Frank W. Hanford, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; Ephraim Stevenson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Paul H. Weyrauch, Key West Barracks, Fla. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Francis Metcalfe and Randolph M. Myers, U. S. A., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to New York city, for duty with Maj. George H. Torney, Surgeon, in charge of Hospital Ship. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

Capt. David A. Lytle, O. D., will make not exceeding three visits to the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, Penn., on business pertaining to the inspection of forgings for 12-inch disappearing carriages. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Llewellyn P. Williamson, U. S. A., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to New York city for duty with Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., in charge of the hospital ship. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Edwin W. Patterson will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., and report for

duty to Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surg., in charge of the General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga. (H. Q. A., May 7.)
Acting Asst. Surg. Wilfrid Turnbull, U. S. A., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Key West, Fla., for duty with Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, at that place. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, O. D., will make not exceeding four visits during the months of May and June, 1898, from the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, to the works of the Walker Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on business pertaining to the manufacture of disappearing gun carriages. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., will proceed May 3 to Portland, Ore., to examine volunteers. (S. O. 72, D. Col., May 3.)

The following named Commissary Sergeants are assigned to duty at Tampa: Hugo Laaskowski (appointed May 7, 1898, from 1st Sergeant Co. C, 13th Inf.; Thomas H. Jones (appointed May 7, 1898, from Quartermaster Sergeant 9th Inf.); Charles W. Titus (appointed May 7, 1898, from 1st Sergeant Co. A, 5th Inf.). They will report to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter for duty. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Post Chaplain Sewell N. Pichard. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

Acting Asst. Surg. F. A. E. Disney, U. S. A., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Fort Jefferson, Fla. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

Capt. Frank Heath, O. D., will proceed to Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and Philadelphia, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles for pneumatic dynamite guns. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Ladin & Rand Powder Company, near Newburg, N. Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of powder. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

Par. 28, S. O. 104, May 4, 1898, H. Q. A., relating to A. A. Surg. R. P. Strong, is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

Col. James Gillies, Asst. Q. M. Gen., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department. (G. O. 12, D. E., May 12.)

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., is relieved from the further operation of par. 5, S. O. 106, May 6, 1898, H. Q. A., and will proceed to join his station, Chicago, Ill. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., from duty in the office of the Quartermaster General to Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty as Assistant to Maj. J. W. Pope, Q. M. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

Maj. Edward T. Comegys, Surg., from duty at Fort Sill, and will report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., for assignment as Acting Medical Purveyor. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

Asst. Surg. Maynard G. Burgess, U. S. A., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Mobile, Ala., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are made: Capt. Richard E. Thompson, from duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. Vols., and will report to the Commanding General of the expeditionary force to be sent to the Philippine Islands; 1st Lieut. Frank Greene is relieved from duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Shafter, U. S. Vols., and will report to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. Vols., for duty on his staff; 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, from duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Graham, U. S. Vols., and will report to Maj. Gen. Shafter, U. S. Vols., for duty on his staff. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, from duty in New York city, and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty with the balloon train of the Signal Corps. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

Post Chaplain James W. Hillman, U. S. A., will report at Tampa, Fla., for duty with the 10th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, Comy. of Sub., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., on official business. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

The following will accompany the Major General commanding the Army to Tampa, Fla., and such other points as he may designate, for temporary duty: Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav.; A. D. C.; Capt. Marlow, P. Maus, 1st Inf.; A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. John C. Gilmore, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. Vols.; Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, U. S. Vols.; Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Maj. Henry B. Osgood, Comy. of Sub.; Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav.; Capt. Stephen J. Seyburn, 10th Inf.; Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Anderson, 7th Cav. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

Post Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, U. S. A., will report at Tampa, Fla., for duty with the 3d Cav. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

Post Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, U. S. A., will report at Tampa, Fla., for duty with the 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

Post Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, U. S. A., will report at Tampa, Fla., for duty with the 4th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

Post Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, U. S. A., will report at Tampa, Fla., for duty with the 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

Par. 19, S. O. 101, April 30, 1898, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. James N. Allison, Comy. of Sub., is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

Surg. Frederick S. Dewey, U. S. A., will proceed from Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter., to Fort Sill, Okla. Ter., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Maj. Robert H. White, Surg., from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to report to the Commanding General of the expedition to the Philippine Islands for duty as Chief Surgeon; Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty, relieving Maj. Robert H. White, Surg. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. Vols., will return from Washington, D. C., accompanied by his authorized aides, Maj. George Andrews, Asst. Adj. Gen., and 1st Lieut. James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., to Mobile, Ala., and resume command at that place. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.
Maj. Allen Smith, 1st Cav., is relieved from further duty with the 4th Cav. and will proceed to join his regiment at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.
Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. Robert B. Wallace, 2d Cav., to enable him to accept an appointment as Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

1st Lieut. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Cav., is relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav., is relieved from college duty and will join his troop. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.
The detail of 2d Lieut. James S. Parker, Sergt. Julius Schou, Troop G, and Pvt. James Little, Troop A, 4th Cav., by the commanding officer, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for recruiting duty at Seattle, Wash., is confirmed. (S. O. 69, D. Col., April 2.)

1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., will proceed to Portland, Ore., for duty as Recruiting Officer, relieving 1st Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th Inf. (S. O. 73, D. Col., May 4.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.
1st Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, 5th Cav., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering into the United States service of Texas Volunteers, in the place of 2d Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf., relieved. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

1st Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, 5th Cav., is temporarily relieved from duty with the New Jersey National Guard, and assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence for Maryland Volunteers, at Pimlico, near Baltimore, Md., relieving 1st Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., Mustering Officer, of those duties. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

All of the 5th Cav. from posts in the State of Texas will proceed to New Orleans, La. (S. O. 30, D. G., May 11.)

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.
2d Lieut. E. L. King, 7th Cav., is announced as Acting Engineer Officer and Acting Signal Officer, Department of Colorado; he will relieve 1st Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, of those duties. (G. O. 12, D. Col., May 6.)

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with the muster into the United States service of District of Columbia Volunteers, in place of Capt. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf., to whom he will report for instructions. (H. Q. A., May 6.)

Capt. Charles A. Varum, 7th Cav., now at Laramie, Wyo., and 1st Lieut. George E. Stockie, 8th Cav., now at Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to the following points, for the purpose of inspecting horses to be purchased for the volunteer regiment commanded by Col. Jay L. Torrey, 2d U. S. Volunteer Cavalry: Cheyenne, Wyo.; Laramie, Wyo.; Rawlins, Wyo.; Evanston, Wyo.; Red Rock, Mont.; Sheridan, Wyo.; Casper, Wyo.; Cheyenne, Wyo. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Capt. Charles A. Varum, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. George E. Stockie, 8th Cav., will proceed to Denver, Colo., to inspect horses. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.
2d Lieut. George T. Summerlin, 8th Cav., will proceed to Topeka, Kan., and report in person to the United States Mustering Officer at that point to assist in the muster in of the Kansas Volunteers. (H. Q. A., May 6.)

2d Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav., will proceed at once to Peekskill, N. Y., for temporary duty with Lieut. Col. George W. Davis, 14th Inf., Mustering Officer for the State of New York. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam, 8th Cav., will proceed to the points hereinafter named, for the purpose of inspecting horses to be purchased for the volunteer regiment commanded by Col. Melvin Grigsby, 3d U. S. Vol. Cav.: Rapid City, South Dakota; Aberdeen, S. D.; Sioux Falls, S. D. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Q. M., 8th Cav. (S. O. 64, D. D., May 2.)

1st Lieut. George McKee Williamson, 8th Cav., will proceed to Lincoln, Neb., for duty in connection with mustering into the service of the United States the Nebraska volunteers. (S. O. 20, D. Mo., May 3.)

Capt. Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav., will proceed without delay to Fort Yates, N. D., for station. (S. O. 66, D. D., May 5.)

1st Lieut. George E. Stockie, 8th Cav., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster in connection with the inspecting and purchase of horses for the volunteer regiment commanded by Col. Jay L. Torrey, 2d U. S. Vol. Cav., in addition to the duties assigned him in S. O. 104, May 4, 1898, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

2d Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam, 8th Cav., is detailed Acting Assistant Quartermaster to inspect horses. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

1st Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, 1st Art., to Indianapolis, Ind., to inspect horses. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.
Capt. Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty with the N. G. of Md., and will join his company. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty with the pack train, and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.
Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav., now at Santa Fe, N. M., will accompany the troops belonging to the 1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Cav., to San Antonio, Tex., as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, and on completion of this duty, will return to Santa Fe. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

The leave granted Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., is extended three months, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.
Maj. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., will supervise payment of troops on April muster. (Fort Monroe, May 8.)

Ordnance Sergt. Eugene McCarty (appointed May 5, 1898, from 1st Sergeant Battery A, 1st Art.), now at Key West Barracks, Fla., will be sent to Fort Tampa, Fla. (H. Q. A., May 6.)

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, 1st Art., will proceed to the camp at Sea Girt, N. J., to assist in mustering into the service of the U. S. the New Jersey troops at that point. (S. O. 101, D. E., May 9.)

The following transfers are made: Capt. Selden A. Day, from the 5th Art., to the 1st Art., Battery G; Capt. Garland N. Whistler, from the 1st Art. to the 5th Art., Battery M. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.
1st Lieut. E. Hinds, 2d Art., is appointed Quartermaster Commissary and Ordnance Officer. (Fort Constitution, May 8.)

Corp. B. Reynolds, M. 2d Art., will conduct a prisoner to Fort Adams for trial. (Fort Warren, May 5.)

Sergt. R. P. Coe, L. 2d Art., will report to Lieut. C. E. Lang at Willets Point for duty. (Fort Schuyler, May 4.)

1st Lieut. R. P. Davis, 2d Art., is designated to distribute pay on April muster. (Fort Caswell, May 8.)

Sergt. W. H. Darter, B. 2d Art., is relieved from extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department. (Fort Adams, May 9.)

Corp. O. J. Shepherd, K. 2d Art., is detailed Acting Post Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant. (Fort Constitution, May 10.)

Sergt. H. C. May, H. 2d Art., is relieved as Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Trumbull, May 9.)

Pvt. C. Desmond, E. 2d Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.
Maj. W. A. Kobbe, 3d Art., is placed in command of all troops, guns and defensive works, and in control of all war materials in and about the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon and Washington, for purposes of instruction and defense. (G. O. 15, D. Col., May 3.)

1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., Acting Department Signal Officer, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on official business connected with test of alternating current range and position finder authorized by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. (S. O. 101, D. E., May 9.)

Upon the arrival of Battery M, 3d Art., at Fort Stevens, Ore., that station will no longer be regarded as a sub-post of Fort Canby, Wash. (S. O. 71, D. Col., May 2.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Sebree Smith, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

2d Lieut. George H. McManus, 3d Art., will join his battery (A), at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
Par. 5, S. O. 82, C. S., D. E., is modified so as to assign Maj. E. Van A. Andrus, 4th Art., to the command of Fort Delaware and the other defenses of the Delaware River consisting of Fort Mott and works at Battery Point, which are made sub-posts of Fort Delaware for purposes of supply and administration. (S. O. 101, D. E., May 9.)

2d Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 4th Art., is detailed Quartermaster and Commissary. (Sheridan Point, May 6.)

1st Sergt. Grunewald, G. 4th Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks on public business. (Camp, Montchanin, Del., May 7.)

Maj. E. Van A. Andrus, 4th Art., is assigned to the command of Fort Delaware and the other defenses of the Delaware River, consisting of Fort Mott and works at Battery Point, which are hereby made sub-posts of Fort Delaware for purposes of supply and administration. (S. O. 101, D. E., May 9.)

2d Lieut. L. S. Miller, 4th Art., is granted two days' leave. (Fort Washington, May 7.)

1st Lieut. W. B. Ellis, 4th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Sheridan Point, May 4.)

Corps. J. H. Rigg and J. Casey, K, and Privs. R. MacArthur and W. Walsh, D, 4th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

2d Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th Art., is relieved from duty with his battery (A, Fort Washington, Md.) and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for duty with Light Battery B, 4th Art., as attached thereto. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

2d Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Washington, May 11.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.
Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., having relinquished command of his regiment for duty in the field under special assignment, Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., is assigned to the command of the regiment. The commissioned and non-commissioned regimental staff will report to Lieut. Col. McCrea at Fort Hancock, N. J. (S. O. 103, D. E., May 11.)

1st Lieut. G. Le R. Irwin, 5th Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Hamilton, May 7.)

Sergt. Thomas A. Gaskins, Battery I, 5th Art., now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is, upon his own application, transferred as a private to Battery G, 7th Art. (H. Q. A., May 6.)

Sergt. P. Dougherty, A. 5th Art., is detailed Acting Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Hancock, May 20.)

Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at these Headquarters, and will report in person to the Major General commanding the Army. (S. O. 100, D. E., May 8.)

Sergt. P. B. Bliss, B, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, is continued in rank, to date May 26, 1893. (Fort Hamilton, May 6.)

Under instruction from the War Department, Maj. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., will proceed to the camp at Sea Girt, N. J., to assist in mustering into the service of the U. S. the New Jersey troops at that point. (S. O. 101, D. E., May 9.)

Sergt. L. J. Whitney, I, 5th Art., is detailed on recruiting duty New York city. (5th Art., May 5.)

Sergt. A. Desmond, I, 5th Art., is detailed Steward of Post Exchange. (Fort Hamilton, May 4.)

So much of par. 5 of S. O. 103, May 3, 1898, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. Earl D. Thomas and Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav., to inspect horses to be purchased for the volunteer regiment commanded by Col. Leonard Wood, is amended so as to direct them to proceed to San Antonio, Tex., instead of to the points named in that order. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

6th ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.
Corp. W. G. Miller, L, 6th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

To fill the vacancies in the post organization at Fort Monroe for service against fire, the following assignments to duty are ordered: Battery K, 6th Art., with the steam fire engine; Batteries F and I, 6th Art., with the hand engine and four-wheel hose cart; Battery H, 6th Art., with the hook and ladder and buckets. (G. O. 38, Fort Monroe, May 9.)

Capt. C. Deems, 6th Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks, and take command of Battery C. (Fort McHenry, May 5.)

Telegraphic instructions to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, to send a battery of the 6th Art. to Fort Caswell, are confirmed. (Battery C, 6th Art., (Capt. Clarence Deems, has been selected.) (S. O. 101, D. E., May 9.)

Corp. J. W. Maddra, A, 6th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

1st Lieut. A. F. Curtis, 6th Art., is appointed Post Quartermaster, etc. (Fort Hamilton, May 9.)

Corp. G. J. Kelly and Pvt. J. Winterbottom, C, and Pvt. C. B. Stice, D, 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

7th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.
Corps. M. J. McAdams and C. Harrington, A, 7th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., will report at Department Headquarters. (Fort Slocum, May 8.)

Corps. F. A. Patton and A. Cochrane, E, 7th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Capt. W. C. Simpson, 7th Art., will report at Department Headquarters. (Fort Slocum, May 8.)

Capt. William A. Simpson, 7th Art., is detailed and announced as Acting Ordnance Officer of the Department, and in addition to his duties as such will take charge of the office of Artillery Inspector. (G. O. 11, D. E., May 9.)

Pvt. J. G. Wentworth, Band, 7th Art., has been appointed Principal Musician.

Corp. A. J. Owerby and Pvt. W. Thompson, L, 7th Art., have been promoted Sergeants.

Sergt. W. J. Tobin, G, 7th Art., is detailed Steward of Post Exchange. (Fort Slocum, May 8.)

Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., is detailed Field Officer's Court. (Fort Slocum, May 5.)

Battery A, 7th Art. (Capt. Lundeen), will proceed from Fort Slocum to Fort on Dutch Island, K. I., and there take station, reporting its arrival to Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., at Fort Adams, in command of the defenses of Narragansett Bay, etc. (S. O. 109, D. E., May 8.)

Batteries A and H, 7th Art., are relieved from duty at post. (Fort Slocum, May 11.)

1st Lieut. W. Wake, Q. M., 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Slocum, May 11.)

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.
1st Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Inf., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Boston, Mass., on public business connected with stationing of volunteer troops at fortifications in the Department. (S. O. 102, D. E., May 10.)

Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., will report to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

Capt. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with the muster into the U. S. service of Florida Volunteers at Tampa, Fla., and will report to Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., Mustering Officer, at that place. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

Capt. William E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., is relieved at his own request, from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Hoopa Agency, Cal., and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.
Capt. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., Acting Judge Adv., is announced as Acting Ordnance Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department; he will relieve 1st Lieut. John P. Schon, 20th Inf., Aide-de-Camp. (G. O. 12, D. Colo., May 6.)

1st Lieut. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf., is detailed as recorder of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., vice 1st Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf., relieved. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

2d Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont., is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster of Montana Volunteers, relieving 1st Lieut. George P. Ahern, 25th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 11.)

3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.
1st Sergt. Thomas Kelly, E, 3d Inf., is attached to Battery C, 4th Art., for rations and quarters. (Fort McHenry, May 9.)

4th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.
2d Lieut. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., will be relieved from duty with the 23d Inf., and will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

The following transfers are made in the 4th Inf.: Capt. John W. Bubb, from Co. H to Co. I; Capt. Henry Seton, from Co. I to Co. H. (H. Q. A., May 10.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.
The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., is further extended fourteen days on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Capt. William L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., is to report in person to Maj. John D. Hall, Surg., president of the Army Retiring Board, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for examination. (H. Q. A., May 5.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.
Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the regiment of South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. (H. Q. A., May 4.)

Leave until further orders is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Saffarans, 10th Inf., to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the 3d Kentucky Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., May 9.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DERUSSY.
Leave until further orders, to take effect upon being relieved from his present duties, is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf., to enable him to accept a commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers. (H. Q. A., May 7.)

Adm. Sampson's fleet left St. Thomas at 1 p. m. Friday for Montserrat, where he expected to meet the Spanish fleet late Friday night or early Saturday. Secretary Long telegraphed: "You must capture or destroy the enemy at once."

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The present motto of our Navy and Army is:
Let him now work who never worked before,
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Enlistments for the regular Army are being hurried along at the various camp and recruiting stations as rapidly as possible. It is feared that the two-year term of enlistment in the volunteers will attract a number and make recruiting for the regular service comparatively slow.

The War Department will call on the country at large for 3,500 Army engineers. These men will be provided for in the same Congressional bill that covers the 400 extra men for the Signal Corps. Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, is desirous of having a large and efficient brigade of engineers to go with the Cuban expedition.

It can be stated authoritatively that Gen. Corbin, Adj. Gen. of the Army, has not been a candidate for appointment as Major General. In his present position he is the right man in the right place. He is eminently fit to be a Major General, but we can't spare him from where he is.



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While the war is to be prosecuted primarily to defeat the forces of the enemy, it is hoped that the War Department will, for the benefit of history, give explicit instructions for making out the official reports of battles, engagements, etc. Anyone familiar with the difficulties which have beset the historians of the Civil War, will appreciate the necessity for such a course. One of the most important items is to require that all reports should specify the number of officers and men actually engaged, so that a proper estimate of the losses suffered can be made. Do not let us have vague statements that regiments, companies and batteries took part, but let all reports show distinctly that such regiments, companies, etc., had so many men engaged. Non-combatants should be excluded. This order should be immediately formulated and sent out, both for the uses of subsequent history and for the proper record of the organizations themselves.

Fitzhugh Lee was not such a brilliant scholar as would appear from the statement that he graduated at the head of his class. He was really number 45, in the Military Academy class of 1856, or five files from the left flank, the class numbering 49. The head of the class was Geo. W. Snyder, who died in November, 1861, at the early age of 28, having first won a brevet of Captain for gallant and meritorious services in the defence of Fort Sumter, and that of Major for gallant and meritorious services in the Manassas campaign. There was another Lee in the same class, Charles C. Lee, who graduated number 4. He joined the South during the war and was killed at the battle of Glendale, Va. The only members of the class now in the Army are Brig. Gen. Thos. C. Sullivan, Col. John W. Barriger, Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Col. Richard Lodor, Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, Capt. Charles B. Stivers, Maj. Gen. James W. Forsyth, Brig. Gen. John K. Mizner, Maj. James McMillan, Maj. Herbert M. Enos, all on the retired list of the Army. Among the deceased members of the class are David C. Houston, M. D. McAlester and O. M. Poe, of the Engineers; Herbert A. Hascall, Henry V. De Hart, Lorenzo Lorain, Thomas E. Miller, John B. Shinn and Guilford D. Bailey, of the Artillery; George D. Bayard, Richard S. C. Lord, Wesley Owen, of the Cavalry; Joseph H. Taylor, of cavalry and staff; Samuel S. Carroll, a General Officer of Volunteers; J. McLean Hildt, of the infantry. Seven members of the class were killed in battle, or died of wounds, four on the Union side and three in the Confederate army.

**IVORY
SOAP**

**It will keep
Baby's skin soft
as a rose leaf**

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

Our excellent friend, the London "Spectator," in a sympathetic article on our difficulty with Spain, expresses the opinion that we are to have a long war. A very powerful dog, it says, cannot always kill a badger, because he cannot always draw him. The Spaniards, it thinks, will play a waiting game. They will recall their fleet to European waters and leave us to conquer Cuba by land, defending it as the insurgents have by guerilla war after trying one great engagement, in which they will be defeated by the energy of the American riflemen. "They have a large stock of cartridges, they can live on very little, and it is not certain that they will not have help from the native population, which, bitterly hostile as it is to Spain, probably retains much of the Spanish-American bitterness of feeling toward the aggressive, energetic and heretical North American." Nor will the conquest of Cuba necessarily lead to peace, for with the loss of her colonies the drain on the life-blood of Spain will cease, and her army, relieved of colonial work, will become indefinitely stronger; with the debt suspended the taxes will suffice to carry on the war. The sale of her produce cannot be stopped, as it will go through France and Portugal, and agriculture will not be interfered with. We shall have to establish a coal station in Europe and a blockade of the coasts of Spain, with its accompanying irritation to the sensibilities of the European powers. "The creation of fleets is very slow business," says the "Spectator," and the essence of the Spanish plan, if we have discerned it rightly, is to compel America to operate with a fleet three thousand miles from her base, in the presence of nations which regard her with an active dislike." An invasion of Spain would be an astonishing breach with all American traditions, and suppose Spain left the invaders severely alone, and invited them to come into the hills and face a guerilla war. It would take years even for America to conquer Spain completely, even if Europe remained looking on with sympathy or indifference, which would not be the case. "The war," says the "Spectator," in conclusion, "may be short if the rulers of Spain are what is ordinarily considered sensible; but suppose, instead of being sensible, they are simply stubborn." This "forecast of the war," as the "Spectator" calls it, accords with Spanish characteristics, and it is not well to plan as though we were to have an easy conquest and a short war. It is better to be sure than sorry, and it is well to provide against all possible contingencies. The defeat of Spain upon the sea; the capture of her colonies is not necessarily the conquest of Spain, and we have learned in the past that the Spanish are a stubborn race in all matters affecting their pride. Spain is an agricultural country. Her people are extremely frugal in their habits, and it may be found difficult to bring home to the individual Spaniard the experiences of war in a way to convince him of folly.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, reports that all telegraphic, telephonic and other signal works have been completed at all points on the Atlantic coast, north of Port Caswell. This includes the important points of Boston, New York and Washington. Signaling by the use of balloons will be largely used during the present war by our Cuban army. The Signal Department of the Army has already constructed one immense signal balloon, and at the present time two more are being built. Capt. Maxwell is now testing the signal balloon at the New York Navy Yard, and as soon as the other two are completed, which will be some time about June 1, the three will be immediately sent to Tampa and from thence to Cuba. A competent corps of signal officers will accompany the Cuban expedition for the purpose of managing these signal balloons. Gen. Greely has asked for four hundred men to be taken from the country at large and to be used in addition to the regular force in the Signal Corps. These men will be provided for in a special Congressional bill.

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To Advertisers.

The "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," established in 1863, during the Civil War, is the best known and most widely distributed of Service periodicals, and is the only one containing a special department for the National Guard. It contains much more reading matter than any other, and an examination will show that it is incomparably the best Service paper in this country.

To its subscription list have been added at various times the subscription lists of the "Army and Navy Gazette," and the "United Service" Magazine, of Philadelphia, and the "Army and Navy Gazette," of Washington. The circulation of the "Journal," always larger than that of any other American paper of its class, has been steadily growing of late years, and now largely exceeds that of any other Service Periodical in the United States. It reaches a valuable class of readers scattered over the world and not accessible through other mediums.

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STATUS OF STATE TROOPS.

The military developments of the past fortnight have most firmly impressed the belief that the relations of the general Government to the State authorities with regard to the militia should be thoroughly and explicitly defined. The control of every military force, regular, volunteer and militia should be absolutely in the hands of the President. His authority to order the militia for any service necessary for offence and defence, wherever the military exigencies make it requisite, should be unquestioned—and neither the State governments, nor the militia organizations should be permitted to limit it. The antiquated and most unmilitary conception that militia organizations should only be for service in their own States is absurd. The main contention of those who have opposed a large regular Army has been that we can rely on the organized militia, but how can that be done when its field of action is restricted to State limits, and a serious military situation in New Jersey could not be met with troops from New York? If such is the case, the whole force may as well be disbanded at once and our reliance placed on a conscription. In an emergency such as at present confronts us, we have expected that our immediate reliance as an aid to the regular forces would be in the well drilled militia, and it is rather humiliating to our national pride to see so much reluctance manifested in some quarters to fulfill the purposes of its existence. To pursue the thing to its logical conclusion, the military of New York City could reasonably object to perform duty in Buffalo, and finally each individual Guardsman resolve himself into his distinct personality and, forming himself into a separate corps, defend his own backyard, regardless of its military relations to that of his neighbor.

Absolute control of the war-making power over the militia is quite consistent with a respect for their desire to go to war under their own officers, the same to retain their commands under same restrictions as the regular. If they prove incompetent they can be relieved or discharged. It would be manifestly unjust to deprive officers, who have spent much time in learning their business and who are certainly competent, of the privilege of demonstrating their practical fitness, and it would most thoroughly destroy the esprit de corps of the organization. We take no stock in the unmerited criticism that has been launched at certain regiments which have claimed the right and privilege to preserve their regimental entity and add to the regimental history. Such a feeling not only does not deserve reprobation, but merits praise. Some of these regiments have highly honorable histories, as much a pride to them as those of the Scots Greys or the Grenadier Guards to them. To preserve and add to the fame thus existing is the most cher-

ished object of the soldier, the most important element of his character.

Therefore, the two necessary things with regard to the militia would seem to be to put it, when called into service, solely under the control of the national Government, and to keep its original organization intact, only to be destroyed when manifest incompetency has demonstrated its inexpediency.

It is to be regretted, however, that any regiment should have raised this question at such a time. The general public does not carefully inquire into points of military etiquette and propriety, and it is most probable that it recalls this action to the serious detriment of the organization's popularity.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The capture by Commo. Dewey of Manila brings up the question as to what constitutes military occupation of an enemy's territory. The consideration of this question is just now of great importance to the Administration, so that proper steps may be taken to make the occupation complete, in order to avoid hereafter diplomatic disputes.

The more powerful of the continental powers hold that an occupation is to be regarded as complete when armed resistance has ceased and the authority of the legitimate government has been displaced or overthrown, and that it becomes the duty of the population, independently of the force by which such authority is maintained, to yield obedience to the conqueror.

On the other hand, England and the smaller powers of Europe regard a portion of territory as occupied only when it is held by a force sufficient to maintain at all points the authority of the invader and to suppress uprisings against such authority. Martin contends an occupation to be valid must be effective and complete.

No matter which of these views the United States may follow, it is necessary for them, in order to establish their title to the Philippine Islands, of which Manila is the capital, to destroy armed resistance of the Spaniards wherever it exists in these islands, for, as long as the enemy controls any portion of that territory our title is incomplete, and so much as remains under Spanish control will remain the legitimate property of that country.

It seems necessary, therefore, that the United States should at once ship an armed force of sufficient numbers to complete the occupation of the islands in question at all points wherever Spanish arms still have control.

We notice that the public prints already refer to legislation contemplated in Congress looking to the establishment of a government for the Philippine Islands. This seems, under the circumstances, to be wholly premature, if not improper. As Commander-in-Chief the President is charged with the duty of carrying on war. In this capacity he has ample power to provide, under the laws of war, for the temporary government of any territory which the land and naval forces may in their operations take possession of or conquer. After the definitive treaty of peace has been made the question of the government of such territory as may thereunder become the property of the United States, will then become a legitimate matter for the cognizance of the legislative department of the Government. But Congressional action at this time would simply hamper the action of the Executive and destroy the efficiency of military and naval operations.

THE LESSON OF THE WAR.

For many years the "Army and Navy Journal," both on its own account as a professional paper and as expressing the views of professional soldiers, has advocated a permanent increase in the regular Army. It has set itself thoroughly against the idea that such increase would be a menace to republican institutions, which, created and supported by 70,000,000 people, should have no reasonable fear of destruction by a military force of, say, 100,000 men. Such a force represents one pretorian guard to every 700 persons. The most expert military hiring would hesitate to attempt to reduce to slavery 700 of his compatriots, nor could 500 satraps control a city of the size of Boston, which is the proportion for that city out of 100,000 men.

Consequently all consideration of the menace to liberty business can be eliminated.

Now, what are the conditions which confront us. We have had to scrape the whole country to get together a sufficient force of regulars to make an effort against Cuba. Commo. Dewey's astonishing success at Manila has rendered it necessary for us to clinch it by a military occupation and on what have we to depend? Not more than sixteen to twenty companies of infantry, eight of artillery and about ten to twelve troops of cavalry are immediately available on the Pacific, and our reliance must be placed for any expedition on the universal green volunteer forces of the Pacific Coast States. These must be whipped into shape after we have landed at Manila. It is useless to enlarge on the dangerous conditions which accompany such an invading force.

This war will entirely change our policy. We must become one of the powers, prepared to take our part in the preservation of the balance of power. Matters have most remarkably changed since the days of the Fathers. We are now a great nation with interests extending beyond our territorial limits. We have created and are increasing a Navy to subserve those interests, and we need equally to increase our Army for the same purposes. Its total inadequacy to our needs, even supposing we should not enter upon foreign expeditions, have been shown.

Recent legislation has done something to correct the evil, but not enough. The fallacy of depending on a volunteer force which cannot be put into the field with any

reasonable certainty of successful effort in six months is shown. Let it be hoped then that the present object lesson will be well studied and result in some definite and necessary change in our military policy.

The London "Spectator" says that the United States inherits the best traditions of transport service of any civilized nation, and possesses not only the finest material for Army transport, but the most competent drivers and packers in the world.

A Rear Admiral of the French navy is quoted as saying that the officers composing the Maine Board of Inquiry "were not under the circumstances to be believed upon oath." If the d in the word Admiral is put before the a, the l before i, and the letters a and r are transposed, you will have an anagram expressing our opinion of this particular Admiral. There is an old saying that no man can know all men, but every man knows himself. The same sapient naval authority asserted that "There was not an officer in the United States Navy capable of commanding a vessel, and few vessels worthy of command." Other French naval officers have delivered themselves of like opinions, and army officers have joined them in views of the other branch of the service.

This is the way an editorial writer in the Paris "Figaro" looked forward to the fight at Manila one day before it happened: "With the fine, generous ardor of the Spaniards—it was they who began the firing at Matanzas—we ought to expect some brilliant fighting and heroic combats. And why should not the Spanish ships come out victors in the fight in the Philippines? They are less modern than the others, it is true; they have a less perfect armament and less scientific engines, but they have the advantage of numbers, and, besides, material things are not everything. We must reckon with the bravery of those who work the guns, and who possess an ardent faith in the nobility and rightfulness of their cause."

A movement is on foot, and is likely to be successful for a material war increase in the force of the Signal Service. Gen. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, was before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs May 11, and made an urgent plea for authority to employ a greatly augmented number of men. The corps now embraces one Brigadier General, one Colonel, one Major, three or four Captains, three Lieutenants and about fifty Sergeants. Most of the last named were detailed from the Army on the special duty and have now been withdrawn on account of the war. These are to be replaced, and Gen. Greeley is anxious to get about 300 men needed for various lines of service and special work, like the constant adaptation to the Army movements of a portable telephone Army service, captive ballooning and similar work. The Senate Committee, however, are inclined to reduce this figure to some extent.

The portion of Commo. Dewey's telegram withheld for military reasons emphasized the completeness of his triumph and his thorough ability to maintain his squadron for an indefinite length of time at Cavite without the slightest fear of the Spaniards ashore causing him any concern. Among other things he said he captured ten thousand tons of coal in addition to the three thousand he had with him, and this store is expected to last him several months. He used up a good deal of ammunition, but little of it was wasted. On the other hand, the Spaniards used all theirs, and wasted nearly 100 per cent. of it. He said there was no injury to the vessels in his command which he could not readily repair with the materials, tools and men he already possessed. In fact, the only urgent recommendation he made was for soldiers with which to take possession of the city and establish a stable government.

A Washington gossip, referring to the recent War Department order that all officers must appear in uniform while on duty, writes: "Galaxies of stars, eagles, shoulder straps, and red and white or yellow stripes along striding inexpressibles gave a martial, kaleidoscopic touch to the sober tinted routine of the War Department. The pungent odor of moth balls permeated the atmosphere of even the furthest corridors. The first day of uniformed business was restless. It was a 'swagger' occasion. A band on each landing to play, 'Oh, Dear, I Love the Military,' or 'When I First Put My Uniform On,' would have given just the proper finish. Few and faces were observed, few were expressive of indifference. The sorrowful had as excuse the fact of having been forced to invest sixty dollars to fill the conditions of the Secretary's mandate."

Here is a problem in arithmetic for some of our naval experts: A torpedo vessel with one Lieutenant and an Ensign in command, and a crew of twelve men, captures a first-class steamer with cargo, worth altogether, we will say, a million dollars. We will assume that the vessel is acting at the time with a squadron, but with no other vessels within signaling distance and rendering aid. Would not this be the distribution of the prize money?

To the Government	\$500,000
Commander of squadron	25,000
Fleet Captain	5,000
Lieutenant commanding torpedo boat	50,000
The Ensign in proportion to pay	111,700
12 enlisted men, average	25,691

From this it would appear that the Ensign, second in command of the vessel taking the prize, will get more than twice as much as his commanding officer, and over four times as much as the officer commanding the squadron. Perhaps "Nick" Kane "dropped" to this before he accepted the position of an Acting Ensign.

THE NAVY.

G. O. 487, APRIL 27, 1898, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Solace having been fitted and equipped by the Department as an ambulance ship for the naval service under the terms of the Geneva Convention is about to be assigned to service.

The Geneva Cross flag will be carried at the fore whenever the national flag is flown.

The neutrality of the vessel will, under no circumstances, be changed, nor will any changes be made in her equipment without the authority of the Secretary of the Navy.

No guns, ammunition, or articles contraband of war, except coal or stores necessary for the movement of the vessel, shall be placed on board; nor shall the vessel be used as a transport for the carrying of dispatches, or officers or men not sick or disabled, other than those belonging to the Medical Department.

Information as to the special work for which the Solace is intended will be communicated to the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron by the Department.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

G. O. 488, NAVY DEPT., APRIL 29, 1898.

All officers of the Navy will immediately furnish the Bureau of Navigation with the name and address of their next of kin, or such other person as they may desire the Department to communicate with in case the necessity for so doing should arise. Commanding officers of all vessels will forward to the Department immediately the same information concerning enlisted men aboard the vessels under their command, and also enter it upon their enlistment records.

All men are to be informed that in all cases arising concerning prize money or losses by them, they or their next of kin can obtain the same result by writing to the Auditor for the Navy Department, Treasury Department, as by the intervention of a third party.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

S. O. 71, NAVY DEPT., APRIL 28, 1898.

Publishes regulations for the navigation of the Delaware River in time of war.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 30.—Naval Cadet L. C. Palmer, detached from the Mangrove and ordered to the Fern.

Med. Insp. J. G. Ayers, detached from the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Naval Hospital Chelsea, May 10.

P. A. Engr. J. J. Barry, retired, ordered to the New York Navy Yard at once.

MAY 3.—Acting Lieut. (J. G.) F. Smith and D. Murdock, appointed April 30; C. A. Surg. G. A. Lung, from Port Royal to the Illinois.

MAY 5.—P. A. Engr. G. W. Danforth, detached from the Supply and ordered to the Albatross.

MAY 6.—Ensign G. C. Day, from Branch Hydrographic Office, Duluth, Minn., and ordered to the Topeka at once.

Paymaster's Clerk H. C. Jordan, appointment in re coast survey vessels revoked.

MAY 6.—Lieut. A. Rust, to Navy Yard, New York, to the Hist.

Lieut. C. A. Gove, from the Naval Academy to the Topeka.

MAY 7.—Paymr. C. E. Williams, from the Norfolk Yard and to the Newark.

Naval Cadet G. B. Rice, from the Franklin to the Brooklyn.

P. Engr. L. C. Miner, from the Norfolk Yard to the Sterling.

Lieut. H. Minett, from the Wabash to command the Viking.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd, from the Boston to command the Restless.

Pay Insp. J. H. Stevenson, retired, to New York as Pay Officer.

Boatswain W. H. Frary, retired, to the Independence.

Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine, retired, charge of naval rendezvous, at Rockland, Me., and Branch Hydrographic Office of Boston.

Lieut. C. A. Foster, retired, to charge of naval rendezvous duty, Gloucester, Mass.

Ensign C. P. Welch, retired, charge of Hydrographic Office, San Francisco.

Boatswain J. C. Thompson, retired, to the Vermont.

Lieut. A. J. Dabney, retired, to Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. O. E. Lasher, retired, to Navy Yard at Mare Island.

Boatswain J. H. Brown, retired, to the Richmond.

Lieut. J. Downes, retired, to the Wabash.

Ensign W. H. E. Masser, retired, charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Me.

Naval Cadet Y. S. Williams, from the New York to the Cincinnati.

Asst. Engr. W. F. Worthington, to the Lancaster.

Carpenter H. Williams, retired, to the Pensacola.

Gunner H. J. Tresselt, retired, to the Pensacola.

The following officers have been detached from the Newport and ordered home to await orders: P. A. Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes, Surg. C. Biddle, Ensign E. L. Bissett, Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, Lieut. A. Rust, Lieut. J. F. Luby and Lieut. G. C. Hanns.

Acting Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, to the Hawk.

Acting Asst. Surg. H. A. Johnson, to marine recruiting rendezvous at Boston.

Acting Asst. Paymr. W. T. Gray, to the Franklin.

Acting Asst. Paymr. H. H. Balthis, to the Franklin.

Sailmaker G. P. Barnes, retired, to the Franklin.

Paymr. C. M. Ray, charge pay office at Baltimore.

Pay Insp. M. Putnam, from pay office at Baltimore to the Norfolk Yard.

Gunner C. B. Albro, retired, to Richmond.

Lieut. H. R. Tyler, retired, to Independence.

Lieut. C. A. Clarke, retired, and Lieut. D. Peacock, retired, to the Mare Island Yard.

Paymr. H. T. Skelding, retired, to Navy Yard at League Island.

Mat. J. W. Baxter, retired, to the Washington Yard.

Lieut. L. R. Chester, retired, to League Island Yard.

Naval Constr. J. B. Hoover, to temporary duty with Adm. Erben.

Chief Engr. R. D. Robie, retired, to duty with Adm. Erben.

Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, to Asiatic Station, via City of Pekin.

Ensign E. L. Bisset, Executive Officer of Restless.

Surg. G. E. H. Harmon, to Newark May 22.

Ensign W. S. Croxley, from command of the Algonquin to command the Leyden.

Boatswain J. W. Angus, from command of the Leyden and to command the Algonquin.

Naval Cadet A. Kautz, from the New York to the Algonquin.

Naval Cadet G. T. Pettengill, from the New York to the Puritan.

Naval Cadet E. W. McIntyre, from the New York to the Cincinnati.

Naval Cadet J. B. Henry, to the Charleston.

Gunner J. R. Ward to the Charleston.

Gunner A. A. Phelps, to the Charleston.

Passed Asst. Engr. J. S. Patton, to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Logan, from the Omaha Exposition to command the America.

Naval Cadet E. T. Fitzgerald, from the Franklin to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. J. F. Luby, to the Yankton.

Chief Engr. D. P. Jones, retired, to Munhall, Pa., charge of steel inspection.

Lieut. F. Turnbull, retired, to New York Navy Yard.

Asst. Engr. B. H. Warren, retired, assistant to Chief Engr. D. P. Jones.

Chief Engr. D. B. Macomb, retired, to Boston Navy Yard.

Chief Engr. D. P. McCartney, retired, to Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Stedman, retired, representative of the Navy at Omaha Exposition.

Gunner F. C. Messenger, detached from Constellation and to Naval Academy.

Passed Asst. Engr. J. L. Gow, to the Vulcan.

Lieut. C. M. Knoeper, to the McKee.

Ensign B. H. Leigh, to the Allen.

Acting Lieut. C. M. Buck, to the Lebanon.

Acting Lieut. M. Craven, to the Justin.

Acting Asst. Paymr. H. E. Stevens, to the Vermont.

Acting Ensign C. P. Eustis, appointed May 6.

MAY 9.—Acting Ensigns P. L. Eaton, S. Hindrie, P. D. Standish, W. R. Parker and F. B. Gaylord, to the Yosemite; Acting Ensign C. N. Borden, to the Minnesota.

Acting Ensigns W. H. Gunning, C. L. McKinley, S. P. Holmes and F. X. Edthorpe, to the New Hampshire.

Acting Lieut. (Junior Grade) T. H. Newberry and C. E. Lothrop, to the Yosemite.

Acting Lieut. (Junior Grade) J. B. Parker, to the Minnesota.

Acting Lieut. (Junior Grade) A. Duane, to the New Hampshire.

Acting Asst. Engr. F. C. Williams, to the Prairie.

Acting Asst. Engr. A. R. Jackson, to the Suwanee.

Acting Asst. Engr. M. E. Cooley, to relative rank of Lieutenant.

Acting Passed Asst. Engr. J. L. Gilbert, to the Yankee.

Acting Passed Asst. Surgeon D. L. Parker and Lieut. G. Wilkes, to the Yosemite.

Acting Lieut. J. C. Southerland and A. R. Morrill, and Lieut. D. W. Shea and J. D. Bostick, to the Pensacola Yard.

Acting Lieut. E. C. Weeks, to coast signal service.

Paymr's Clerk S. B. Caldwell, fleet clerk at San Francisco.

Chaplain W. T. Helms, from Wabash to the Lancaster.

Lieut. G. C. Hanna, to command the Free Lance.

Naval Cadet K. G. Castleman, from Franklin to the Newark.

Passed Asst. Engr. M. A. Anderson, ordered to the Newark May 21.

Paymr. N. G. Speel, from Amphitrite to Naval Home for treatment.

Chief Engr. C. P. Howell, to Newark May 21.

Lieut. J. T. McGuinness, from the Independence to the Albatross as Executive Officer.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, retired, member of War Board at Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, to be ready for sea duty.

Lieut. G. L. Deyer, to Naval Intelligence Office.

Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Tausig, from Naval Hydrographic Office to Naval Intelligence Office.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, to the St. Paul.

Ensign V. V. Powelson, to the St. Paul.

Lieut. N. A. McNally, from the Sterling to the Yankton.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius, from the St. Paul to the Scorpion.

Ensign A. T. Chester, from the Sterling to the Machias.

Ensign L. S. Thompson, from the Machias to the Dolphin.

Sailmaker W. Redstone, as assistant to Lieut. Comdr. Phelps.

Surg. H. T. Percy, from the Monterey to the Charleston.

Ensign F. Rodgers, from the Charleston to the Monterey.

Naval Cadet A. Brown, from the Scorpion home to await orders.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, from the Sterling to the Vermont.

Acting Lieut. Dixon, from the St. Paul to the Sterling.

Acting Lieut. Osborne, to the Sterling.

Acting Lieut. J. D. Cowell, to the Sterling.

Acting Ensign C. P. Eustis, to the Yosemite.

Acting Asst. Surg. F. S. Fleider, appointment from 9th.

Acting Asst. Surg. H. D. Averhill, appointment from 9th.

MAY 10.—Paymr's Clerk F. R. Maloney, to Naval Station, Key West.

Paymr's Clerk G. H. Washburn, to Naval Station at New London, Conn.

Passed Asst. Surg. M. R. Pigott, to the Monongahela on May 16.

Passed Asst. Engr. J. K. Robinson, detached from League Island Yard and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Lieut. C. E. Fox, to command the Morris.

Ensign H. H. Hough, ordered to Morris immediately.

Lieut. G. F. Cooper, from Naval Academy to Monongahela May 16.

Lieut. W. S. Benson, from Naval Academy to Monongahela May 16.

Lieut. E. H. Tillman, from Naval Academy to the Monongahela May 16.

Comdr. C. M. Thomas, from Naval Academy, ordered to command Monongahela May 16.

Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, ordered to Lancaster as Executive Officer.

Paymr. J. P. Loomis, detached from Naval Academy and ordered to the Monongahela May 16.

Chaplain H. H. Clark, detached from Naval Academy and ordered to the Monongahela May 16.

Lieut. D. T. Menefee, detached from Naval Academy and ordered to Monongahela May 16.

Paymr. W. W. Barry, Pay Officer of the Independence.

Lieut. J. B. Billeh, detached from Niagara and ordered to Vicksburg as Executive Officer.

Paymr. J. Q. Lovell, detached from Solace and ordered to Amphitrite.

Ensign G. L. P. Stone, Watch and Division Officer on Puritan.

Lieut. J. W. Stewart, from Vicksburg to Washington to take examination, May 18.

Acting Lieut. (Junior grade) S. Decatur, appointed May 10.

Lieut. J. Gray, appointed May 9.

Acting Lieut. E. W. Henrichs, appointed May 10.

Acting Lieut. H. W. Grinnell, Executive Officer of Niagara.

Acting Asst. Surg. A. Heger, from Washington Hospital to the St. Paul.

Acting Passed Asst. Surg. G. W. Allen, to Prairie.

Acting Asst. Surg. J. S. Chafce, to New York Navy Yard.

Acting Asst. Paymr. A. F. Huntington, to Topeka.

Acting Passed Asst. Engr. M. E. Cooley, to Yosemite.

Acting Passed Asst. Paymr. G. E. Norris, to Prairie.

Acting Ensign H. L. Smith, to Prairie.

Acting Lieut. H. S. Crossman, to Prairie.

Acting Ensign D. H. Sughrue, to Prairie.

Acting Lieut. C. H. Brigham, to Prairie.

Acting Passed Asst. Engr. G. H. Bull, to Prairie.

Acting Lieut. G. R. H. Bunting, to Prairie.

Acting Asst. Paymr. H. E. Stephens, from the Vermont to the Amphitrite, thence to the Solace when they come together.

Acting Ensigns N. M. Hubbard, V. R. Lyle and G. W. Ryan, appointed May 10.

Sailmaker M. P. Barr, detached from marine recruiting rendezvous at San Francisco, and to the Independence.

Capt. J. B. Bartlett, retired, from coast signal service, New York, to Washington, D. C.

Paymr. J. R. Stanton, from Independence, to be ready for orders to the Philadelphia.

Ensign J. B. Cahoon, retired, Inspector of Equipment, of the Bally, Morris Heights, N. Y.

Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, retired, to Washington with coast signal service.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes, to Naval Intelligence Office.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. N. T. Harris, to Naval Intelligence Office.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. A. Healer, to Boston Naval Hospital.

Acting Boatswain J. S. Groghan, to Independence.

Paymr. W. W. Barry, to the Pensacola.

Paymr. J. B. Redfield, to continue duties on the Richmond.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake, to command the Pensacola.

Passed Asst. Engr. L. W. Wooster, retired, to the Michigan.

Boatswain T. Savage, retired, to the Michigan.

Lieut. J. E. Morse, to establish a recruiting rendezvous on board the Michigan.

Asst. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, order of May 7 revoked, viz., detached from Yankee and ordered to Topeka.

Pay Dir. C. Schenck, retired, to League Island Navy Yard.

MAY 11.—Lieut. G. T. Emmons, detached from Minneapolis, ordered home and granted sick leave three months.

Lieut. J. M. Robinson, detached from Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered immediately to the Minneapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered immediately to command the Hist.

Lieut. H. S. Knapp, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered immediately to the Dorothea as Executive Officer.

P. A. Engr. DeW. C. Redgrave, detached from Harrisburg, Pa., and ordered immediately to the Yankton.

P. A. Engr. J. C. Leonard, detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the Dorothea.

Comdr. T. Perry, detached with and ordered to the Lancaster immediately.

Lieut. J. Franklin, retired, to Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Webb, retired, to the Franklin, May 21.

Lieut. F. E. Upton, retired, to the Bureau of Navigation.

Chief Engr. D. Smith, retired, to Paxton Rolling Mills, Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. J. W. Hagenman, detached from the Bureau of Navigation May 14, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. W. Watts, retired, to the Navy Yard, New York, immediately.

Lieut. S. L. Graham, retired, to Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. A. H. Cobb, retired, detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to War Board.

Boatswain C. F. Pierce, relieved from recruiting duty and returned to Annapolis, Md.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahoney, to Navy Yard, League Island, immediately.

Chief Engr. G. E. Tower, retired, to Navy Yard, Washington, in re. mechanics for the Vulcan.

Boatswain James Nash, retired, to Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. Doty, retired, to Naval Station, Key West.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Hubbard, to Navy Yard, New York.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor, to the Annapolis as W. and D. Officer.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin, to the Lancaster.

Ensigns Jonas H. Holden, Thos. T. Craven, Chas. L. Poor, Ralph Earle, Andrew E. Kalbach, Ralph E. Walker, Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Ivan C. Wetengel, Chas. M. Tozer, Wat. A. Cluverius, Duncan M. Wood, Leigh C. Palmer, Thos. A. Kearney, Arthur MacArthur, Frank E. Ridgely, Dudley W. Knox, Chas. E. Gilpin, Mark St. C. Ellis, Edward McCauley, Jr., Earl P. Jessop, John H. Roys, Henry C. Mustin and Roland I. Curtin, appointed May 6, and commissioned May 9.

2d Lieut. A. Bronson, Jr., U. S. M. C. appointed May 6, and commissioned May 9.

Acting Ensign Charles L. Lelper, Asst. Surg. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Edward T. Fitzgerald, and Asst. Engrs. H. O. Bisset, Albert W. Marshall, Chas. P. Burt, Kenneth G. Castleman, Wm. L. Littlefield, Pope Washington, Geo. B. Rice, and James B. Henry, appointed May 6, and commissioned May 11.

Acting Ensigns J. H. Cuntz and Wm. L. Beers, appointed May 11.

Acting Lieut. T. I. Madge, appointed May 11.

Acting Lieut. W. H

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 12.—2d Lieut. John T. Myers, detached from Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to command Marine Guard, U. S. N. Charleston.
2d Lieut. L. J. Moses, detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to command Marine Guard U. S. S. Lancaster.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

MAY 10.—Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice Theodore Roosevelt, resigned.
MAY 11.—Commo. George Dewey, to be a Rear Admiral.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Actg. Rear Adm. Wm. T. Sampson. Address as noted under vessels.
ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. G. Dewey. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.
PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except otherwise noted.
FLYING SQUADRON.—Commo. Winfield S. Schley. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
NORTHERN PATROL SQUADRON.—Commo. John A. Howell. Address Provincetown, Mass.
NAVAL BASE OF SUPPLIES, Key West, Fla.—Commo. G. C. Remy.
MOSQUITO FLEET.—Rear Adm. H. Erben, in charge.
1ST DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. Harrison G. Colby.
2D DISTRICT.—Comdr. Wells L. Field. From Sandy Hook, N. J., to Narragansett.
3D DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, Lewes, Del.
4TH DISTRICT.—Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, Baltimore, Md.
5TH DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. Conway H. Arnold.
7TH DISTRICT.—Lieut. Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. From Mobile to Galveston.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze (p. s.) At Acapulco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. Albert Rosa. (Training ship.) Off Fort Monroe, Va., May 2. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) (Monitor.) Address Key West, Fla.
ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (n. a. s.) Same as Olympia.
BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Comdr. R. Clover (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.
BOSTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. B. P. Lambertson (n. a. s.) (See Olympia.)
BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (flying s.) (Flagship of Commo. W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron.) At Hampton Roads, Va., with other vessels of squadron. Address Hampton Roads, Va.
CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
CATSKILL (Monitor), Lieut. M. E. Hall. Address Gloucester, Mass.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass. Protected cruiser, 8 Guns. Ordered to Manila. Address Yokohama, Japan.
COMANCHE (monitor), in use by California Naval Militia.
CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.) Flagship of Commo. J. C. Watson. Address Key West, Fla.
COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (northern p. s.) Cruising off New England coast. Address Provincetown, Mass.
CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker (n. a. s.) (See Olympia.)
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.
CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
DOLPHIN, (Dispatch boat), 2 Guns, Comdr. H. W. Lyon (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
DUPONT (Torpedo boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
ERICSSON (Torpedo boat), Lieut. N. R. Usher (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
FERN, (Dispatch boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FOOTE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
GWIN (Torpedo boat), Lieut. C. S. Williams (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.
HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
JASON (Monitor), Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm. At League Island. Will go to New York.
KATAHDIN (Harbor defence ram), Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde (northern patrol squadron). Address Provincetown, Mass.
LANCASTER, Comdr. Thos. Berry, at Boston, Mass. Will be used as a storeship. Address Key West, Fla.
LEHIGH (Monitor), Lieut. R. G. Peck. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds (p. s.) Left Bahia, May 10, with the Oregon, to join North Atlantic fleet. Address mail, care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (flying s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
MIANTOMOH (Monitor), 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) Flagship of Commo. Remy. Address Key West, Fla.
MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Boatswain C. Miller, in charge. (Special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address there.
MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. T. F. Jewell (flying s.) Address Fort Monroe, Va.
MCKEE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. C. M. Knepper. At Norfolk, Va.
MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book. (Training ship.) At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MONTAUK (Monitor), Lieut. L. L. Reamey. At League Island. Will go to Portland, Me.
MONADNOCK (Monitor), 6 Guns, Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a. s.) At Woo Sang, China.
MONTREY, 4 Guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.)
MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.

MONONGAHELA (Practice ship Naval Academy), Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas.
MORRIS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Chas. E. Fox, Newport, R. I.
NAHANT (Monitor), Lieut. C. S. Richman. At New York Navy Yard. Ready for sea.
NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
NANTUCKET (Monitor), Lieut. C. B. T. Moore. Address Port Royal, S. C.
NEWARK (Protected cruiser), Capt. Albert S. Barker. At Norfolk, Va., and expects to be ready for sea about May 20.
NEW ORLEANS, 6 Guns, Capt. W. M. Folger. (Flying Squadron). Address Hampton Roads, Va.
NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship). At sea with other warships of squadron. Address Key West, Fla.
OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. Charles V. Gridley (n. a. s.) (Flagship). Off Manila.
OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (n. a. s.) Sailed from Bahia, Brazil, May 10, en route to join North Atlantic Station. Address, care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
PASSAIC (Monitor), Lieut. F. H. Shearman. Address Port Royal, S. C.
PENSACOLA, Lieut. Comdr. Franklin J. Drake, Mare Island, Cal.
PETREL, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood (n. a. s.) (See Olympia.)
PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
PRINCETON (Gunboat), Comdr. C. H. West. Camden, N. J.
PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.) (See Olympia.)
RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. J. J. Read. At League Island. Address there.
RODGERS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. L. Jayne (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. (Flagship of Northern Patrol Squadron.) Cruising off New England coast. Address Provincetown, Mass.
STILETTO (Torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.
TALBOT (Torpedo boat), Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.
TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Phillip (flying s.) Hampton Roads, Va. (See Brooklyn.)
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York May 1, and is now at the Navy Yard preparing for sea.
VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.
VERVUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
VICKSBURG, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickens. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WHEELING, 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Sebree (n. a. s.) In Alaskan waters. Address Seattle, Wash.
WINSLOW (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. B. Bernadou (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
WYANDOTTE (Monitor), Lieut. J. B. Milton. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. F. Swift. (n. a. s.) Address Avoca, N. C.

The following is a list of auxiliary vessels comprising Revenue cutters, yachts, tugs, etc., in service and being made ready for service:

ALGONQUIN, Boatswain J. W. Angus (n. a. s.) (See New York.)
ACTIVE, Mare Island, Cal.
ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Address San Francisco, Cal.
ALICE, at Norfolk, Va.
AILEEN, Navy Yard, New York.
ARMERIA, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Logan. At Norfolk, Va.
BADGER (Transport), Comdr. A. S. Snow. (New York Navy Yard.)
BUFFALO (Dynamite gun vessel.) Left Rio Janeiro May 4 for United States. Comdr. Jos. N. Hemphill will command. Address, care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
CHATHAM, Boston, Mass.
CHOCTAW, Lieut. W. C. Hulme. Pensacola, Fla.
DIXIE, Comdr. C. H. Davis. At Newport News, Va. (Northern Patrol Fleet.)
DOROTHEA.—Lieut. Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia, Pa.
EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. H. Sutherland. (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
FREE LANCE, Lieut. Gustavus C. Hannus. Navy Yard, New York.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. New York.
HARVARD, Capt. C. S. Cotton. Cruising at sea on scouting duty. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
HAWK, Lieut. J. Hood. (See New York.)
HERCULES, Mate J. M. Mahoney. Port Royal, S. C.
HORNET, Lieut. Jas. M. Helm. (See New York.)
HORTENSE, Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Creighton, Pensacola, Fla.
CHICKASAW, Comdr. G. E. Ide. League Island, Pa.
LEBANON, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. At Boston, Mass.
LEYDEN (Tug), Ensign W. S. Crosley (n. a. s.) Address Key West.
MANGROVE (Tender), Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
MAPLE, Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg. Address Key West, Fla.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Key West, Fla.
IRIS, at Norfolk, Va., being refitted as a collier.
MERRIMAC, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Collier. (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
NANSHAN. (See Olympia.)
NEZINSOCT (Tug), Mate C. H. Cleveland. (See New York.)
NIAGARA, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Water distilling boat. Address Key West, Fla.
ONEIDA, Lieut. W. G. Miller. Boston, Mass.
OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purcell. Address Key West, Fla.
PANTHER (Transport), Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Key West, Fla.
PENELOPE, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
PEORIA, At League Island, Pa.
POTOMAC (Tug), Lieut. G. P. Blow. New Orleans.
PRAIRIE, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. J. Train. (Northern Patrol Fleet.) Address Provincetown, Mass.

POWHATAN, Ensign F. M. Russell. Pensacola, Fla.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, New York.
RESTLESS, Lieut. A. W. Dodd. At New York Navy Yard.
SAMOSET (Tug), Acting Boatswain P. Deery (n. a. s.) Used as a dispatch boat. At Key West, Fla.
SATURN (Collier), Comdr. S. W. Very. (n. a. s.) Address Key West, Fla.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix. (Flying Squadron, Hampton Roads, Va.)
SIOUX, Ensign W. R. Gherardi. (See New York.)
SOLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. Address Key West, Fla.
SOUTHERBY, Comdr. E. W. Watson. At Boston.
STERLING, Comdr. R. E. Impey. (Coal vessel.) Address Navy Yard, New York.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At sea on scouting duty.
ST. PAUL, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Newport News, Va., May 11.
SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Comdr. J. P. Merrell. Fitting out for service at League Island, Pa.
SUWANEE, Lieut. Comdr. D. Delehanty. Address Key West, Fla.
TECUMSEH, Lieut. G. R. Evans. (n. a. s.) Address Key West.
THESPIA, Lieut. A. Rust. Navy Yard, New York.
UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brainerd. Norfolk, Va.
VIGILANT, Mare Island, Cal.
VIKING, Lieut. H. Minnett. Navy Yard, New York.
VIXEN, Lieut. A. Sharp. League Island, Pa.
WASP, Lieut. A. Ward. Address Key West.
WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Jungen. Key West, Fla.
YANKEE, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. (Northern Patrol Fleet.)
YALE (auxiliary cruiser), Capt. W. C. Wise. At sea on scouting duty.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Norfolk, Va.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory. (Northern Patrol Fleet.) At Newport News, Va., May 10 reported ready for sea.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Asiatic squadron. (See Olympia.) Also the Lucerne, Irrawady, Manly, Yumuri, C. G. Coyle, Penwood, Fearless, Vigilant, Active, Enterprise, T. P. Fowler, Right Arm, John Doyle, Constance, Patterson, McArthur, Gedney.

Vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service in co-operation with the Navy:

CALUMET, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, en route from Cleveland, O., to Boston, Mass.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring, San Francisco, Cal.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Stamm, San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM, Capt. C. A. Abbey, en route to Boston, Mass.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Key West, Fla.
HUDSON, Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, Key West, Fla.
MANNING, Capt. F. M. Munger, Key West, Fla.
MCCULLOCH, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, with Asiatic squadron, Manila.
McLANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Key West, Fla.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Port Townsend, Wash.
RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, San Francisco, Cal.
WINDOM, Capt. S. E. Maguire, Key West, Fla.
WOODBURY, Capt. H. B. Rogers, Key West, Fla.

THANKS TO COMMODORE DEWEY.

The President on May 9 sent a message to Congress giving a brief account of Commo. Dewey's victory, and recommending that he and his officers and men be given the thanks of Congress for their splendid achievement.

The receipt of this message was promptly followed by the passage of the following resolution and bill by a unanimous vote in both Houses:

Resolved, etc., That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President, made in accordance with the provisions of Section 1508 of the Revised Statutes, the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commo. George Dewey, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. naval force on the Asiatic station, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898.

Sec. 2. That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby extended, through Commo. Dewey, to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

Sec. 3. That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Commo. Dewey, and, through him, to the officers and men under his command.

Be it enacted, etc., That the number of Rear Admirals in the U. S. Navy now allowed by law be, and is hereby, increased from six to seven, and this act shall be construed and taken as validating and making in force and effect any promotion to said rank of Rear Admiral in the U. S. Navy made heretofore or hereafter and during the existing war and based upon the thanks of Congress.

The soul of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, being moved with fear lest this should be made a precedent, Mr. Boutelle said: "I desire to say that this is a case without exception, and I deem it without a parallel, without a precedent, in the history of any war."

The bill to increase the number of Rear Admirals was reconsidered in the Senate the next day, it being discovered that the President has full authority without it to promote Commo. Dewey.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

There is a very pronounced feeling in Army and Navy circles, which is reflected in both branches of Congress, that the Administration should give the squadrons of Acting Rear Adm. Sampson and Commo. Schley as much leeway or discretion as was given Rear Adm. Dewey in Asiatic waters. It is felt that these officers have been very much handicapped in the movements before Havana and Porto Rico. To quote Senator Pasco, of Florida: "One cannot but wish that the same vehemence and energy would be displayed in Cuban waters as characterized the movement of our vessels in Asiatic waters. It is generally understood that both Sampson and Schley have little, if any, freedom of action, and are held in check by the authorities at Washington. It was a good thing that Dewey cut the cables. Both Schley and Sampson ought to take a hint in this respect."

The Surgeon General of the Navy has sent \$100 to the Navy Pay Office at San Francisco to purchase clam juice, lemons, beef extract and jellies, to be sent to the sick and wounded of Adm. Dewey's fleet.

The Navy Department has advertised for bids for armor for the battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin. Seventy-seven hundred tons, at a price not exceeding \$400 per ton, are called for. The bids are to be opened April 23.

The steam yacht Dorotha, of Philadelphia, Pa., was purchased by the United States Government on May 7. She will be commanded by Lieut. Comdr. William J. Barnette. A battery consisting of one 4-inch rifle and four 6-pounders will be mounted on the vessel.

The Florida Naval Militia, under command of Lieut. D. W. Shea, of the Port Tampa Division, has been assigned to signal duty on Egmont Key, Sanibel Island, Dry Tortugas, and Key West.

The steamer Illinois, recently purchased by the Government, is being fitted out as a refrigerating ship. She will have a complete refrigerating apparatus and several cold storage compartments. Thus officers and men of a squadron operating in the tropics will have fresh meat and other frozen supplies, with plenty of ice. Contracts have been placed by Paymr. Gen. Stewart for securing 100,000 pounds of fresh beef to be stored on the Illinois.

While the flagship New York was lying at Matanzas not long since, a Sergeant of marines dropped his pistol, which exploded, the bullet striking Wm. Taylor, first class apprentice, and passing through his stomach and lungs. Taylor's condition is serious, but he has a chance of recovery. While the crew of the cruiser Cincinnati were drilling in the harbor of Key West May 3, a ball got mixed with dummy cartridges and J. Seomax, gunner's mate, was shot through the jaw.

A ballistic trial of a plate representing a group of armor for the battleship Kentucky occurred this week at the Indian Head Proving Ground.

The McKee, the new torpedo boat, made a speed, in her recent test, of 19.8 knots. Her contract speed was 20 knots, but she will be accepted, in consideration of the fact that she was not pressed at any time during her test. This boat is a type of the 100 torpedo boats that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt recommended to be built for harbor defence.

One hundred and fifty officers and men of the 1st and 3d Divisions of the Michigan Naval Militia, left Detroit April 27 for Norfolk, Va., where they will enlist for service on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

A supposed Spanish spy is said to have been found on board of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul in Cramps' yard, in the position of an oiler.

Yale men are to present the cruiser bearing the name of their university, and now commanded by Capt. W. C. Wise, with two Maxim guns. We can promise them that Capt. Wise will render a good account of them if he ever meets the enemy.

The New York "Times" draws the obvious lesson from our war experience thus far, when it says: "We need more ships. We are going to have them. But we ought to make all our other war preparations on an equally great scale. By being strong at all points we shall be able to preserve peace. This is one of those truths which cannot be told too often."

The degree of completion on May 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy is as follows: Battleships—Kearsarge, 58 per cent.; Kentucky, 58; Illinois, 45; Alabama, 50; Wisconsin, 36. Gunboat—Princeton, 97 per cent.; Torpedo boats—Rowan, 97 per cent.; Dahlgren, 60; T. A. M. Craven, 40; Farragut, 70; Davis, 86; Fox, 79; Mackenzie, 98; Stringham, 25; Goldsborough, 4; Bailey, 2. Submarine torpedo boat—Plunger, 70 per cent.

COMDR. HORACE ELMER.

In times like the present, when fleets contend and when, by explosion, the whole crew of a battleship is lost, we sometimes fail to appreciate, as in ordinary times we should, the loss of a single officer. When war became evident, Comdr. Horace Elmer, after much consideration, was ordered to the important duty of organizing the mosquito fleet for the patrol of the inner waters of the coast of the United States from Eastport, Me., to the Rio Grande. He had previously given this subject much consideration and his appointment was much commended by his brother officers. He immediately established his office at the Navy Yard, New York, and, with such assistance as he was able to command, he worked long days intelligently and with diligence. A fortnight before his death he was attacked by a severe cold with symptoms of grippe. His sense of the importance of his work in the preparation for the defence of his country impelled him to continue his work when he should have been in the hands of physicians and nurses. On Friday, April 22, he labored at his office until dark and with difficulty he dragged himself to his home. The next day, from his deathbed, he dictated letters to the Navy Department and gave instructions to his subordinates. Sunday gave him rest. On Monday pneumonia set in and on Tuesday, April 26, his final rest came.

His last days were like all his days. He devoted them to his country. He never rested when any duty remained incomplete.

Comdr. Elmer's service began as a midshipman at the Naval Academy in 1861, before he was fifteen years of age. He reached the head of the list of Commanders and would have been the first of that grade to be promoted. During his naval career he served in all the various squadrons and performed the duty of every grade. On returning from his first cruise in China his health was so much impaired that it became necessary to transfer him to the retired list as a Master, a grade which no longer exists, having been replaced by that of Lieutenant Junior Grade. He then devoted himself to the work of regaining his health. This he accomplished and no doubt his pluck greatly aided the skill of his medical advisers. Then came the struggle for restoration to the active list and to his proper position thereon. The attempt was something unusual, but, having interested Adml. Porter in his worthy ambition, he was given a year's trial at sea in order to ascertain definitely that his health had been regained. His ambition was rewarded by restoration to the active list on the nomination of Gen. Grant during his first term as President. He became a Lieutenant Commander in the relative position in which he graduated from the Naval Academy. He commanded the famous old Kearsarge for upward of two years, in which command he was succeeded by Capt. Crowninshield. His last command was the Marblehead, now one of the active vessels blockading the coast of Cuba, of which he was relieved less than a year ago.

The writer of these lines, after an acquaintance of nearly two score years, commenced when midshipmen together at the opening of a great war and ended as another begins, bears loving testimony to the manly character of Comdr. Elmer from the day he entered the service.

To those of us who know how his last days on earth were passed—who realize his struggle to fulfil his allotted work and his eagerness to give his strength to his country—to us it is given to appreciate and to feel the heroism of his death.

When this war has ceased and the names of its dead heroes shall be inscribed on the tablets of our memories, let us not forget to place among them that of Comdr. Horace Elmer.

"In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," provided they are all on the flagship. Otherwise not. An Admiral on the spot is worth two in Washington.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, May 10, 1898.

The million dollars appropriated by Congress for buildings at the Naval Academy has brought gladness to the friends of this important institution, whose value has now been shown to the silencing of all enemies by the splendid work of the Navy, whose officers, almost without a single exception, learned the ground-work of their profession in "the greatest Naval School of the world." The million dollars will be used in harmony with the plans suggested by Commo. Matthews's Commission and under the exact specifications laid down by Architect Flagg. The first work under the grant of Congress will be to tear down Porter Row and the Marine Barracks. In their places will go up the armory. Its site has been admirably chosen. Facing the parade ground, already in process of enlargement by redeeming more land from the harbor of Annapolis, the cadets will not lose the time they now do in going to and from the parade ground for their drills.

Ensign Felix H. Hunicke, now engaged in business at St. Louis, who belonged to one of the classes graduated at the Naval Academy, and dismissed because the Navy did not then contain enough ships, has been invited to Washington for active duty. Other members of these classes, whose services could not heretofore be used, will now likely be called upon for active duty.

A very successful trial trip of the torpedo boat McKee has taken place in Chesapeake Bay, below Annapolis. On the measured course, the McKee was given her official trial for speed, the result of which will be made known when she reaches her destination. The McKee will be ready for active service within a week. Between Thomas's Point and Sharp's Island, the vessel made over 23 knots.

Mr. J. de Peyster Domo, of Annapolis, who was given permission by the Navy Department to take the examination for Acting Ensign in the Navy, to be taken from men who have some practical knowledge of seamanship and navigation, has passed the required examination and been placed on the eligible list. Mr. Domo has had several years' experience on the St. Mary's, schoolship, which gave him the preference.

The following orders and notices have been issued to the cadets: Cadets of the first class will procure Coffin's "Navigation," instead of Walker's "Navigation," for use on the practice cruise. During the remainder of the academic year, statements must be sent in by 8 a. m.

The following naval cadets are in danger of being found deficient at the annual examination in the department set opposite their names:

Second Class—Bowers, steam engineering; Courtney, physics; Forman, Horne and Hunt, steam engineering; Johnson, physics; Larimer, steam engineering and physics; Pope and Sayles, steam engineering; Shackford, steam engineering and physics; Thomas and Vincent, physics.

Third Class—Abernathy, mathematics; Caffery, mathematics, physics and French; Cocks, physics; Crittenden and Enbody, mathematics and physics; Hulick, physics and English; Howard, mathematics; Landram, mathematics and conduct; Noa, conduct; Osterhaus, mathematics, physics and English; Shea, mathematics; Tamura, physics and English; Tomb, mathematics and physics; Train, physics; Wood, R. T., mathematics.

Fourth Class—Babcock, Browne, Colvocoresses, Gay and Hileman, mathematics; Kittinger, French; Lloyd, mathematics and English; Moore, French; Neal, mathematics; Oakley, mathematics and French; Robertson, mathematics and English; Rogers and Weaver, mathematics.

The annual examinations will begin on Friday, May 13, being advanced from May 23 to that date.

The hopes of the Naval Cadets of the second class of graduating in June and going off to war were blanked on May 3 when, on the bulletin boards of the upper quarters Naval Academy, were posted the orders to the second, third and fourth classes to prepare for the summer cruise, and directing the cadets what articles to obtain. It has transpired that Superintendent Cooper said in the interview on Sunday with Senator Caffery and Congressmen Meyer and Barry that he would not recommend that the second class graduate and go aboard ship for they did not know enough. This is a sad blow to the aspiring young cadets, and especially as the cruise which begins on June 6 is to be on the old ship Monongahela and just up and down the Chesapeake Bay, simply wearing ship or lying at anchor and furling and unfurling sails, the hardest kind of work, with no leave for shore or pleasant watering places to visit as is usual along the Atlantic coast or a trip to the Madeira Islands. The cadets had hoped, and this view is shared by a number of naval officers, that all the cadets would be placed on the auxiliary squadron and see service and do duty on the protection of the coast. The cadets say if ever they become officers without seeing service and fight, that the old salts who have been in war will not have the slightest respect for them as kids who have never smelt burnt gunpowder.

The following cadets have been rejected in their annual physical examination and have been recommended to be dropped: Second class, Cadets Major and Lewis; third class, Cadets Cresap, Freeman and Wood; third class, Cadets Furrer, Cleveland and Green, M. B. Several of them have gone to Washington to see if they cannot have their defects waived. The trouble is in the eyes of seven and one of the rejected has an affection of the ear.

The Naval Academy is so short-handed in the Marine Guard that with to-day a squad from the Academy Band went on duty to salute the colors as it is raised in the morning and is lowered at sunset.

The main gate is now guarded by civilian employes of the Academy, all of which duties were formerly performed by the Marine Guard.

The two cadet eight oar crews have been made up. The first crew will be: Bow—Rogers Williams, of New York, fourth class; No. 2, Wm. Hy. Boardman, of Massachusetts, second class; No. 3, Allen Buchman, of Indiana, second class; No. 4, John C. Fremont, Jr., of New York, fourth class; No. 5, Chas. H. Fischer, of Pennsylvania, second class; No. 6, John W. Timmons, of Ohio, second class; No. 7, Sinclair Gannon, of Texas, third class; No. 8, William H. Steinhagen, of Indiana, fourth class. Coxswain—John W. Greenslade, of Ohio, second class.

Second crew. Bow—Alfred G. Howe, of Indiana, fourth class; No. 2, William V. Tomb, of Arkansas, third class; No. 3, Ernest J. King, of Ohio, fourth class; No. 4, Guy W. S. Cassell, of Wisconsin, fourth class; No. 5, Guy Whitlock, of Minnesota, fourth class; No. 6, William W. Galbraith, of Tennessee, fourth class; No. 7, John Parker Jackson, of New Jersey, fourth class; No. 8, Chas. T. Hutchins, Jr., of Pennsylvania, fourth class. Coxswain—Chas. Willis Fisher, Jr., of Maryland, fourth class. Manager—Frank P. Helm, Jr., of Kentucky. Coach—Richard Armstrong, of Yale. The races ar-

ranged are: First crew and University of Pennsylvania, Friday, May 20. Second crews of same institutions, same date. Cadet first crew and Columbia University, Saturday, May 14.

The members of the second class at the United States Naval Academy are chafing under what they call the humiliating position in which they have been placed by the situation of affairs. The Government, they say, is calling to its aid unpracticed men to man its ships, while they, who have had three years of training, and thirty-seven out of fifty-two of the class nine months' sea service, and the rest six months, are kept at school while war, for which they were educated, is in progress. The keenest poignancy comes in that two of the 'bilgers' of the class have recently been appointed ensigns in the service, and the members who graduate will have to serve under those who did not." This is a just complaint and should be heeded.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

E. D. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector, C. and G. Survey Office.

J. C. Gillmore, Lieut. U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.

Wm. J. Thomson, Paymr. U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.

Steamer Bache, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, U. S. N., commanding. Address Key West, Fla.

Steamer Blake, Comdr. A. Dunlap, U. S. N., commanding. Key West, Fla.

The following schooners are laid up: Spy and Transit, at Pensacola, Fla.; Quick, at Madisonville, La.; Cosmos, at Seattle, Wash.; Eagle, Endeavor and Matchless, at Washington Navy Yard; Patterson, Gedney and McArthur, at Oakland, Cal.

Nearly all the officers have been detached and the vessels laid up, except the Bache and Blake, at work in the vicinity of Key West, Fla.

WAR ITEMS.

Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, 5th U. S. Art., lately on sick leave at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., joined for duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., residing at 1925 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C., celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday on Tuesday, May 10.

The reserve Spanish squadron at Cadix is to be in command of Adml. Camara, and the Pelayo, it is said, will be his flagship. It was reported from Paris May 5 that Spain's Cape Verde fleet, which includes the battleship Pelayo had not a full supply of ammunition, and that it would probably have to return to Cadix. This statement, however, must be taken with a pretty large grain of salt. Adml. Bermejo, the Spanish Minister of Marine, when asked in Congress the whereabouts of the fleet on May 5, declined to answer.

Gen. Nunez and a number of other Cubans, with arms and equipments, have landed safely in Cuba.

The Spanish forces in eastern Cuba are reported to be concentrating in Manzanillo, Nuevitas, Guantanamo, and Santiago de Cuba.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, May 5, reports an uprising against Spanish rule in Porto Rico.

The Queen Regent of Spain on May 5 was reported ready to leave Madrid for Vienna, Austria.

Owing to the rapidity with which the preparations for the Cuban invasion are being made, the War Department has decided to furnish those troops that are not fully equipped with uniforms, with a simple blue blouse. This garment is inexpensive, and can be very quickly furnished. The troops at Chickamauga will be nearly all fitted out in this manner.

The ten Spanish officers and the ten privates and non-commissioned officers taken from the Spanish steamer Argonauta, were taken to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., for confinement until they are either exchanged for any American officers and sailors who may be taken by the Spaniards, or until some other method for their disposition is reached.

Spanish loyalty is said to be confined to the coast towns of Porto Rico and is not universal there. In the interior the sentiment for "independence" is reported to be very strong, and our troops will undoubtedly find many friends awaiting them when they land on the island.

The War Department is endeavoring to have Summary or Peace Court continued in time of war. The regulations provide that this Court shall be succeeded in time of war by the "Field Officers' Court." Legislation authorizing the change has been requested.

Cos. B, C and E, of the 23d Inf., left May 3 for Galveston, Fort St. Philip and the jetties. Co. C will camp at Port Eads, at the mouth of the river, a healthful but very lonesome spot.

The Commissary General's Department has sent the necessary supplies to the troops at Tampa and they are now in perfect condition, as far as supplies go, to invade Cuba. The Commissary Department has been asked to make arrangements for the necessary rations to be used by the Army while in Cuba, and it is expected that these supplies will be immediately sent to Tampa and from thence to Cuba.

Congressional economy has tied up the Bureau of Military Information so tight that it was unable to obtain the books, plans, maps, photographs, etc., required for obtaining information sadly needed at this time. By unanimous consent, a joint resolution providing \$3,640 was introduced into the House on Tuesday and promptly passed.

A Navy officer having command of Naval Militia was overheard the other day expressing himself in very vigorous terms concerning the system which compels a competent and able graduate of the Naval Academy to return to the service as an Ensign, when a horse-dealer in the militia figures as a Lieutenant, and various men under his command have never been to sea. "Just wait, however," he added, "until we get beyond soundings and then the fun will begin."

The first step toward putting the United States in the front rank among the maritime powers of the globe was made by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, Wednesday, who offered the following resolution in Congress, which was adopted:

"That the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to make inquiry concerning the expediency of securing and establishing for the United States additional coaling stations at suitable points in foreign waters; and as to each coaling station which may be deemed necessary to ascertain what should be its dimensions, the conditions and expenses of occupancy, and maintenance, and the best method of securing the right to maintain such station, and report by bill or otherwise."

This is only the camel's head, but it is nevertheless prophetic of our future.

THE PRINCETON.

The Princeton, the last to be completed of the six composite gunboats authorized by act of March 2, 1895, is now receiving its finishing touches at the yard of its builders, J. H. Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J. The estimated date of the completion of the Princeton was in February of the present year, but owing to delays in the manufacture and shipment of its guns, the early surrender of the little fighter to the Government was prevented. On Friday, April 29, the armament for the vessel was received at the shipyard, and already the work of placing the guns on their carriages is in progress. All the other work to the Princeton, with the exception of the placing of its rigging, spars and sails, is practically completed, and when the workmen have finished their labors, the vessel will be towed down the river a mile to League Island, where it will receive its crew of 11 officers and 135 men. Mr. J. H. Dialogue said that he hoped to have the boat in a condition to leave the yard before the expiration of ten days. By the time that everything is in readiness to place the ship in commission, the ammunition and stores and other equipments and accoutrements will have been transferred to the Navy Yard, and it will take but a short time to place everything on board.

The Princeton is a sister ship to the Annapolis, Vicksburg and Newport, and is similar to the Wheeling and Marietta, all of which are at present in commission. The ship's estimated cost was \$300,000. The contract price of the Dialogues was \$230,000, which did not include electric lighting plant, spars, sails, rigging and other interior work. The Princeton, like its sister ships, is a vessel of entirely new type, so far as our Navy is concerned, in that it is of composite construction, all of the framing being of steel, but planks of Georgia pine being worked on the frames below the water line, secured by composition bolts in such a manner as to prevent galvanic action, and being then covered with copper. This will make the vessel largely independent of docking facilities and economical in the use of fuel. Another feature of the vessel is the use of full sail power in addition to steam. The Princeton will be barkentine-rigged and will be able to sail 12 knots an hour without the use of her engines. The Princeton is a single-screw gunboat of 1,000 tons displacement at normal draft; 168 feet long on the water line, 204 feet long over all, 36 feet beam and 22 feet 6 inches deep from top of keel to spar deck. Her indicated horse-power is 800. Her engines are of the usual triple-expansion type, with three cylinders working on three cranks. The high pressure cylinder is 15½ inches in diameter; low pressure, 36 inches in diameter, all arranged for a stroke of 30 inches. High pressure valve is of the piston type, intermediate and low pressure are double-ported slide valves. Steam will be supplied by two cylindrical boilers, each 10 feet 6 inches in diameter by 16 feet 6 inches long. Each boiler will have two furnaces 36 inches in diameter; total grate surface, 78 square feet; heating surface, 2,500 square feet. There will be the usual steam windlass and capstan, steam steering gear, and a complete system of electrical communication. In the engine room will be the usual main and auxiliary feed pumps, fire and bilge pumps, evaporator and distiller. The accommodations for officers and crew are large and convenient. There is an elaborate system of ventilation to all living rooms, magazines, bunks, etc., below the gun deck; also a complete system of drainage, fire service and plumbing of modern type. The armament of the Princeton will consist of six 4-inch rapid-fire guns, four 6-pounders and two 1-pounders.

With the completion of the Princeton the U. S. Government will have at its command for service in the Navy six vessels, the creation of which heralds the advent of a well defined foreign policy. Our interests have of late grown so important in Asiatic and other waters that gunboats for light river service were found necessary. These boats are constructed on plans that will enable them to steam up shallow streams, and this advantage, it will be seen, is of vital importance, inasmuch as heavier vessels of the unprotected cruiser class would have to remain in the harbor in case of trouble in the interior of a country.

The Princeton will probably be assigned to the North Atlantic squadron, until after the war is over, to co-operate with her sister ships Annapolis, Vicksburg and Newport.

J. H. H.

PROVIDING FOR EX-GRADUATES.

To the Editor of "Army and Navy Journal":

A number of ex-officers of the Navy and graduates of the Naval Academy, residents of this city, have received a permit from the Navy Department to present themselves for examination to a Board in session at the Navy Yard in order that their qualifications as "line officers" may be determined. The highest grade to which this Board can recommend any person who shall pass is that of Lieutenant. It is now understood that the highest grade to which anyone will be commissioned in the Volunteer Navy will be as in the Civil War, that of Acting Lieutenant Commander.

It appears, however, to have been overlooked that the existing conditions so far as the personnel of the graduates of the Naval Academy is concerned, are now materially different from what they were in 1861. The Naval Academy had then been in existence only sixteen years. The number of its graduates was very small, and an overwhelming majority of them were either in the Navy or had gone South. Of the very few who were in civil life, some went into the Army, while the others were all young men who in the nature of things could hardly have risen had they remained in the regular Navy to grades as high as were open to them in the Volunteer Navy.

Since then thirty-seven classes have been graduated from the Naval Academy. The number of graduates in civil life is several hundred, and they include men of all ages, up to and beyond that fixed by law for retirement.

It will, of course, be obvious that to assign men who have long been accustomed to direct large enterprises, or to assume the gravest professional responsibilities, to merely routine duty or to work which can be performed much better by others having the advantages of youth and higher consequent physical vigor, is simply to ignore the special capabilities which these men possess, and which the world has already recognized. Such men are not fitted for the subordinate work which falls to the lot of the Lieutenant, or even the Lieutenant Commander. The Government would secure by far the greater measure of advantage if it would look to the special capabilities of these men and utilize those special capabilities; in other words, not treat them merely from a physical standpoint as members of the fighting force.

It is now proposed by several of the senior graduates in civil life that the President divide the volunteer naval

officers into two lists; the first being the active list, with the present limitation of grades—these men being assigned to active duty afloat; and the second, a list substantially the same as that contemplated in several of the Personnel bills, which have been presented to Congress from time to time. The general outline of that plan was that in order to relieve the stagnation of promotion in the regular Navy, certain officers should be withdrawn from the existing active lists and placed on a reserve list; but assigned only to shore duty in the neighborhood of their residences, their promotion being limited to the grade of Captain. If a volunteer reserve list similar to this were provided, those graduates who by seniority would be entitled had they remained in the Navy to command rank, and also those who by reason of special capabilities, publicly well known, might be considered by the Department as eligible and able to render the best service in such rank, could be appointed thereto. The effect would be to release the officers on the active list of the regular Navy from shore duties, thus enabling them, as they very much desire, to take sea service. The reserve officers could at once go on duty in the Ordnance and Equipment Departments of the Navy Yard, upon all inspection and Purchase Boards which involve business knowledge or scientific training, to the Naval Academy, and to Lighthouse and Harbor supervision work. The special experience which these men will place at the disposal of the Government is actually that which the world pays for as the most valuable.

The kind of examination to which they should be subjected should be a review of their past record and their fitness argued from that, and not a mere technical questioning concerning matters which their demonstrated capabilities abundantly show they could acquire in a very brief period. If each man so selected could be placed by the side of the regular officer whom he is to relieve, for a few weeks, he could readily fall into the necessary routine and so free his predecessor at the earliest possible moment.

The graduates of the Military Academy at the outbreak of the Civil War, being very much more numerous and including many men more advanced in years and experience than the graduates of the Naval Academy, were not limited to volunteer grades below that of Major, but, on the contrary, were given rank even corresponding to flag rank in the Navy. At the present time it is credibly reported that they will be assigned to similar grades in the existing war. The men of Annapolis yield nothing in professional ability to their brothers of West Point. If there can be volunteer Major and Brigadier Generals available for duty in the field created from the graduates of one Government school in civil life, it is not clear why there cannot be at least volunteer Captains and Commanders limited to shore service created from those of the other.

GOOD ADVICE FOR YOUNG SOLDIERS.

A retired Army officer gives this excellent advice to recruits:

Recognizing, therefore, the extreme value of discipline, the first thought of the recruit—be he regular or volunteer—should be: What shall my line of conduct be in order to become a perfectly disciplined man?

Answer—First, to give an instant and willing obedience to the commands of my superiors; second, to perform all my military duties with scrupulous exactness; third, to comply with all camp regulations and those relating to sanitary measures; fourth, never to permit myself to indulge in criticism of my military superiors.

The recruit should "keep his mouth clean" and indulge neither in profane nor vulgar language. Let him be as clean in his person as circumstances will permit of, and never leave camp without being neatly dressed in the prescribed uniform.

Indulge in no "horse-play" out of season. Skylarking, singing, etc., are all right at suitable times. In fact, they are to be encouraged. A cheerful soldier is generally a good one. But do not "whoop and holler" at unseasonable times and hours. It isn't soldierly. It is well to keep in mind the importance of preserving at all times the bearing of the soldier, and not get into slouching ways and positions "off duty." This will simplify matters much, and after a while a soldierly attitude will become second nature to the recruit.

As a rule, the careful military commander marches his column about like this: When in motion at the rate of about three miles an hour, and at a uniform step and cadence. The first hour he marches fifty minutes and rests ten, for each succeeding hour he marches fifty-five and rests five minutes.

On the march the soldier should avoid drinking water or any other fluid. If overpowered by thirst he may hold a small quantity in his mouth and, perhaps, swallow just enough to moisten the throat. After arriving in camp water should never be swallowed at a gulp, but taken in sips. In this way, moreover, a smaller quantity of fluid will satisfy the thirst. All drinking water should be filtered or boiled, if practicable; if not, substitute weak tea or coffee. Fill your canteen over night for use in camp the next day.

Unless there is a "nooning," when a very small "snack" may be indulged in, avoid food also on the march. One reason for this is that it is a provocative of thirst. Be careful of your diet. It is almost suicidal to eat unwholesome things while exposed to the vicissitudes of a soldier's life in the field. Eat only sufficient to nourish the body, and under ordinary circumstances never to repletion. Old soldiers are notoriously small eaters.

The soldier should carry with him that which is absolutely necessary. Taking it for granted that knapsacks (which are a relic of barbarism), would not be issued, I should if I were a soldier in ranks have a few pockets put in my blanket for the accommodation of a few necessary articles, hair and tooth brush, comb, toilet soap, a small piece of common brown soap, towel, a "huswife," etc., etc.

Boots should, of course, never be worn by infantrymen—nor by cavalry in hot climates.

If the feet become sore from marching they should be washed in cold water upon arriving in camp, and the socks turned inside out (before replacing them on the feet), and rubbed with common, brown soap. I have found this very healing. Excepting on the grand guard or other exposed situations, the soldier should never sleep with his shoes on.

A rubber blanket—not a poncho—is a necessity, not so much, perhaps, to shelter the soldier from rain (though this, of course, is important), as to protect him at night from the dampness of the ground. It is not practical when large bodies of troops are camped together for the men to make temporary "bunks" for themselves in order to be raised off the ground. The next best thing is to collect, if possible, dead (or perfectly dry) grass, and, having spread it for a bed, to place the rubber blanket over it.

A stomach band will be found an excellent protection against stomach and bowel troubles. Leaves or grass worn in the crown of the hat and wet from time to time will be found a good protection against the sun's rays.

The recruit should avoid, as far as possible, getting his feet wet, and should change his wet for dry shoes at the earliest practicable moment. The same obtains as to wet clothing. Wear woolen underclothing. Pay the

utmost attention to all sanitary rules, for remember that disease kills more than bullets. Be respectful and obedient to your non-commissioned officers. Your friend Bill Jones is no longer to you—Bill Jones, but Sergt. or Corpl. William Jones, of the blank company, such and such a regiment, United States Army.

RECENT DEATHS.

A gallant soldier with a splendid record, Lieut. Col. John Lloyd Broome, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, died April 12 at Binghamton, N. Y. Broome County was named in honor of his grandfather, who was one of the earlier Governors of the State of New York. The deceased officer's career commenced in the merchant marine, where he gave many proofs that he was made of the elements that gave the nation her brave men. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of the Marine Corps Jan. 12, 1848, served in the Mexican War and was especially commended for his conduct at Alvarado. From that time on his performance of duty in many difficult and trying circumstances obtained for him special recognition from his official superiors. During the War of the Rebellion he maintained his high reputation, was commissioned Captain in 1861, was several times wounded and received the brevets of Captain, Major and Lieutenant for gallantry at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson. After the war there were many occasions on which he rendered excellent service such as the whisky raids in 1871, etc. The remains were interred April 15, after lying in state at the Armory in Binghamton since April 12. The 20th Separate Co. and 6th Battery, N. G. N. Y., the G. A. R., etc., rendered every possible honor at the funeral. One of the sad features connected with the death was that his son, Capt. George C. Broome, was married at Washington, D. C., the very day his father died. On receiving the news of his father's dangerous illness the ceremonies were hurried, and the young couple left at once for Binghamton, but arrived too late to receive a father's blessing. Mrs. Broome died in 1892.

Major Henry McElderry, Surg. U. S. A., who died at Hot Springs, Ark., April 17, 1898, was born in Maryland and went to the front in June, 1863, as private of Co. A, 10th Inf., from that State. Soon afterward he was appointed a Hospital Steward, was discharged in January, 1864, and the following March was appointed a Medical Cadet, served in that capacity to March, 1865, was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular establishment Feb. 28, 1866, and attained the grade of Major and Surgeon, Dec. 7, 1884.

Mrs. George B. Raymond, who died a few weeks ago, was the grandmother of Mrs. Guthrie, the wife of Passed Asst. Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, U. S. N. Mrs. Raymond was one of the oldest and best known residents of Bordentown, N. J. She was born in New London, Conn., in 1819, and in 1838 she was married to George Bromley Raymond, a near relative of the great inventor, Robert Fulton. Her parents were Benjamin and Hannah Rogers Brown, descendants of Chadwick Brown, prominent in the history of Rhode Island, and in honor of whom Brown University was named. Her grandfather was John Rogers, a descendant of the martyr of the same name. Through her mother she was one of the seventh generation in direct line of descent from Sir Robert Hempstead, the legal adviser of Governor John Winthrop, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Raymond was a woman of sterling worth, as those who were fortunate enough to know her realized, and well displayed the noble character derived from her ancestors by the many charitable deeds so quietly and unostentatiously done.

Q. M. Johansen, of the prize crew of the U. S. gunboat Helena, who accidentally shot himself on April 24 by his revolver dropping from its holster, died April 25. The accident occurred on board the Miguel Jover, the Spanish steamer captured by the gunboat.

Capt. Richard Godfrey Shaw, U. S. A., a gallant and meritorious officer, died quite suddenly April 30 at his residence, 298 Gano street, Providence, R. I. During the war he served with ability and credit as Captain and Major of Rhode Island Artillery, and received the brevet of Captain for his gallantry on Morris Island, S. C. He was mustered out October 2, 1865, and in March following was appointed Second Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Artillery, attained the grade of Captain in 1883, and was retired for age June 29, 1896. Capt. Shaw was a graduate of the Artillery School, 1873.

The sudden death of Prof. William Wirt Fay, of the Naval Academy, which occurred at Annapolis on April 23, as already stated, was a great shock to the officers of the Naval Academy, and to his many friends in Annapolis, where he was widely known and universally beloved. Prof. Fay was, in point of service, the oldest instructor in the Navy; he was appointed in 1861 while the Academy was at Newport, R. I., and served at his post continuously for thirty-seven years. Every officer in the service from the rank of Captain has been under his instruction, and many have been known to say that they owed their commissions to a few encouraging words from Prof. Fay during their struggling days of cadetship. He was a man of high honor, a gentleman of rare courtesy, a faithful friend and a loyal servant of the Government. His funeral took place on Monday, April 25. The pall bearers were Comdr. Schouler, U. S. N.; Comdr. Thomas, U. S. N.; Lieut. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Prof. Brown, U. S. N. A.; Prof. Marion, U. S. N. A.; Dr. W. C. Claude, Capt. W. L. Finley, U. S. A., and Dr. Fell, of St. John's College. The body bearers were six of the United States marines. Taps were sounded at the grave.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edwin Cooley Mason, Col. U. S. A., retired, who died at St. Paul, Minn., April 30, was an officer of high reputation and splendid record. He went to the front in April, 1861, as Captain of the 2d Ohio Inf. In May, 1861, he was appointed Captain of the 17th U. S. Inf., and in the following August was appointed Colonel of the 7th Maine Inf. He was mustered out Sept. 5, 1864, and a few days afterward was appointed Colonel of the 176th Ohio Inf. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in June, 1865, and reverted to his grade of Captain in the regular Army, and for many years did arduous service on the frontier. He attained his Colonelcy, 3d Inf., in 1888, and was retired for age May 31, 1895. He held brevets from Major to Brigadier General for gallantry at Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and in action against hostile Indians in 1873 and 1877. After retirement he settled in St. Paul, where he had a large number of warm friends, gained while stationed for several years at Fort Snelling.

Chief Engr. Frank B. Randall, of the Revenue cutter McCulloch, died May 1, the day of the battle in Manila harbor. Capt. Hodgson, of the McCulloch, cabled announcing the death, but gave no particulars. It is thought his death was due to heart disease, as he had been subject to that kind of trouble. Chief Engr. Randall was a native of Portsmouth, N. H.; was appointed 2d Assistant Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service June 17, 1874, and became Chief Engineer June 6, 1895. He leaves a widow, daughter and mother, living at Concord, N. H. He was a capable officer and served for six seasons in the Behring Sea patrol fleet.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Representative Slayden, of Texas, has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to each member of the family of every enlisted man in the regular Army who has been ordered to active duty away from his post, one Army ration for each day during the continuance of the present war, or until such soldier shall return to the post from which he was ordered.

Another effort is to be made to secure for the estate of John Ericsson the \$13,930 which the Government has owed him for the Princeton since the Court of Claims awarded this sum in February, 1857. If interest were given at three per cent, the debt would not amount to over \$30,000.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, has introduced a bill (H. R. 10,069) to authorize the organization of a volunteer force of 10,000 men possessing special qualifications.

Mr. Mahon introduced a bill amending Sec. 2,757, Rev. Stat., so as to read as follows: "The Revenue cutters shall, whenever the President so directs, co-operate with the Navy, during which time they shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the Navy Department. Officers of the Revenue Cutter Service serving on such vessels in co-operation with the Navy shall receive the same pay, emoluments and privileges as officers of the Navy, with whom they hold the relative rank prescribed by law."

S. 4474—Mr. McMillan: "That the Naval Militia of the States, when called into the service of the United States shall be organized under, and shall be subject to, the laws, orders, and regulations governing the United States Navy: Provided, That when members of the Naval Militia of any State shall enlist in the United States Navy as a body, as such Naval Militia, the officers in service with the organization thus enlisting shall be appointed by the Governors of the States and shall, when so appointed, be officers of corresponding grade in the same organization when it shall have been received into the service of the United States as a part of the Volunteer Navy."

A joint resolution has been passed readmitting Nellie Grant Sartoris to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to "insure and protect the commerce and merchant marine of the United States from depredations by public enemies." It empowers the Bureau of Navigation and any auxiliary department of the Treasury to examine into the value of all vessels and their cargoes and give certifications, as well as allowing applications for such examinations to be made in foreign countries at the nearest U. S. consulate, the certifications to be taken as a basis for indemnification by the United States which the Court of Claims is authorized to make in cases of attacks, etc., of a public enemy. The cargoes to be indemnified are to expressly except money, bullion of precious metals, securities, etc. The bill also amends the prize laws to make at least one-half of the proceeds of all prizes go into the Treasury.

A bill to authorize the President to appoint three Assistant Adjutant Generals for the Adjutant General's office to handle the great rush of work there has been favorably reported to the House. Secretary Alger in asking for the additional corps said in a communication to the committee: "The work falling on the Adjutant General's office both in the field and in Washington has trebled in the past three weeks, and its volume is likely to increase rather than diminish." The bill makes the three assistants rank respectively as Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major.

Representative Kelley, of South Dakota, has introduced a bill to reinstate S. C. Brown as a commissioned Surgeon in the Navy, to date from Jan. 19, 1884, and to take precedence from Jan. 27, 1885.

Delegate Callahan, of Oklahoma, has introduced in the House a bill to preserve the rights of settlers on the public lands who enter the service of the United States during this war and to guard patents to such lands when claimants actually serve in the Army or Navy during such conflict six months or longer.

Representative Newlands, of Nevada, has introduced a bill to relieve owners of mining claims who enlist in the military service of the United States for the war from performing assessment work during such service.

The two houses had passed conflicting bills to provide for enlisting inhabitants of Cuba in the Army of the United States and accepting the services of Cuban volunteers during the existing war, and for relieving destitute women and children in Cuba, and for other purposes. The troops are to be mustered into the service of the United States for not less than one month or more than two years, without benefit of the pension laws, and are to be provided with such arms, ammunition, equipments and military stores and supplies as they may require. Officers of our Army are authorized to issue subsistence, medical and Quartermaster supplies to destitute Cubans.

H. R. 257—Mr. Boutelle: Provides for the organization and enrollment of the United States auxiliary naval force for coast defence under a line officer of the Navy retired list not below the grade of Captain, who shall receive the highest pay of his grade. Volunteers are to be selected from merchant vessels and other available sources, and the Naval Militia, who shall receive Navy pay, etc. "For the purposes of this organization the coast line shall be divided into districts, each of which shall be in charge of an assistant to the chief of the U. S. auxiliary naval force; and such assistant chiefs may be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy from the officers of the active or retired list of the line of the Navy, or appointed by him from civil life, not above the rank of Lieutenant Commander." Four million dollars is appropriated for the purchase or hire of vessels.

H. R. 10,220—Mr. Boutelle: Provides for a Navy Hospital Corps, consisting of 25 pharmacists, with the rank, pay and privileges of warrant officers and such number of the following classes as the Secretary of the Navy may desire: Hospital stewards at \$80 a month; hospital apprentices (first class), \$24 a month, and hospital apprentices, \$18 a month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men in the Navy. "All benefits derived from existing laws, or that may hereafter be allowed by law, to other warrant officers or enlisted men in the Navy shall be allowed in the same manner to the warrant officers or enlisted men in the Hospital Corps of the Navy."

Mr. Todd introduced in the House a joint resolution (H. R. 254), requesting information regarding the rates paid the railroads for transportation of troops and Government supplies; whether competition exists; and how the public welfare is affected by the appointment of a railroad president and other railroad officials to assume official control of Government transportation.

IN CAMP AT TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa, Fla., May —, 1898.

Everything is warlike here, in fact war does exist in the tantalizing uncertainty of invading Cuba, for the "boys" are dreading the returning to posts without having had a scrimmage with the Dons.

Pay day has been the topic with both soldiers and citizens (especially the latter, who wax fat thereon), during the past week.

Despite the sun smiling in the 80s, the chiefs of the several departments are "rushing" matters into shape for the apparent season's campaign on Tampa's bay, while small parties of Cubans invade the island.

Col. Glenn, Chief Paymaster, with Maj. Dodge, Tucker, McClure, Hamner and Smith, with the valuable aid of their efficient clerks, made up the rolls and paid off all the troops between Monday and Friday night. The Pay Corps, excepting Maj. Hamner and Mr. M. B. Brown, left for their respective stations Friday night. Maj. Hamner remains for special duties.

The citizens of Tampa never before saw such a number of packages of greenbacks and bags of silver "toted" and distributed among troops, and they feared the large amount, about \$180,000, would so excite the men that they would "paint" the town crimson. To the contrary did the disciplined behave. The several commanders sent out regimental patrols to gather in the "drunks" and disorderly soldiers.

I have closely watched the men the past few days, in camps and in the streets, and though nearly one-fourth of the troops were out on pass at intervals between duties, during the day and until 10 p. m., my observations revealed not over a half dozen men in that maudlin condition brought about by over-indulging their stomachs with the slops retailed to them at gilt-edge prices; these men in each case were in charge of sober comrades. Not more than a half hundred reeling drunks were met with on the streets and in street cars, and in each case they were civilians. I do not hesitate saying that it is well known to the people where militia encampments have been held, that with one-twelfth the number of militiamen encamped there have been a hundredfold more disorderly doings than there has been, or will be, should the regulars remain here a year. The residents and the correspondents, many who have seen all the armies of the world, declare that the troops, physically, mentally and morally, are marvelously superior to all other armies.

The post office and express offices have been continually filled by "Our Boys in Blue," who are sending the greater part of their pay home; this habit certain classes of citizens resent.

The 22d Inf. has all its officers present but Capt. J. McA. Webster, J. G. Ballance, Lieut. Wilson Chase and W. A. Campbell, the latter officer is in charge of the regimental property at Fort Crook.

Maj. F. E. Nye, C. S., has assumed the duties of Chief C. S. Lieut. F. DeW. Ramsay, 4th Inf., continues Chief Comy. of Sub. for Gen. Wade's Division. He is a most active officer and well fitted for the exacting duties.

About every officer and enlisted man has been vaccinated. This is a wise precaution on the part of the Medical Department.

The return of Capt. J. H. Califf, after an absence of nearly twenty years, is a source of pleasure to the old-time residents.

Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, C. S., reported to Gen. Wade Thursday for duty as Engineer on his staff. Many officers evidenced surprise that Capt. Gaillard relinquished his duties in Washington for the detail. They will understand the meritorious Captain better when the war ceases.

Maj. Loffre and Capt. Godfrey and Frick (Med. Dept.) have reported for duty.

Col. Arthur MacArthur, A. A. G., and Capt. W. H. Kell, 22d Inf., are the youngest looking Civil War veterans in the Army.

It is observed that those officers who have served in the semi-tropics are provided with the Jaeger stomach bandage—a wise precaution.

The troops encamped near the Hillsborough River soon learned that that stream was alive with catfish, and the "boys" had gay sport catching them. They banqueted, too, on the catfish until informed that the fish held the position of town scavengers.

A beautiful supply of good water from flowing artesian wells supplies all demands of the troops at Tampa. The troops at Port Tampa use Chalybeate water. They did not relish the iron properties until told to boil it. The water is healthful for men and beast. It should be borne in mind that in Cuba all drinking water is boiled before using.

The arrival Lieut. F. E. Lacey, 1st Inf., and his bride, and her mother, Mrs. Fred. Crandall, of Detroit, was of such moment that the "Across Correspondents" immediately cabled it as the only war event of the week.

Mrs. Lawton, wife of Gen. W. H. Lawton, Mrs. Burt, wife of Gen. A. S. Burt; Mrs. Liscum, wife of Col. E. H. Liscum, 24th Inf.; Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. E. V. Smith, 4th Inf., and Mrs. Henry Marcotte, constitute the small circle of Army ladies at the Tampa Bay Hotel.

Maj. Henry Romeyn, retired, arrived here Thursday to add his war experiences and abilities to those of other war correspondents.

The veteran Col. Cook's command of four companies, 5th, left Sunday. Capt. Randall's and Forbes's companies, A and C, took steamer from Port Tampa for Dry Tortugas; Capt. Borden's, Co. F, to Galveston, Tex.; Capt. Liggett's, Company, to Fort St. Philip, La., and the headquarters and Band to McPherson Barracks.

Mingling in happy congeniality with the Army officers about the Tampa Bay Hotel are the famous Cuban leaders, Moret Lacret, Sanguilly, Acosta and Castilla.

The officers of the several regiments speak highly of their treatment while en route from their posts to Tampa. It was music, flowers, pie and "God bless you, boys," everywhere.

Gen. A. S. Burt pitched the camp of his (25th) regiment near by the 22d and 10th Inf. Sunday morning. The two companies came up from Key West.

The full eight troops of the 9th Cav. are camped next the light batteries at Port Tampa.

Dr. D. C. Dudley, Marine Hosp. Surg., and Capt. A. H. Lee, British military attaché, arrived Sunday.

The 6th and 17th Inf. bands united in giving the people a musical treat at the Tampa Bay Hotel Sunday night. The whole town seemingly gathered to enjoy the music and contribute two bits each for the enjoyment. The music was fully up to the average Army band, and the boys netted a snug sum.

Gen. Wm. Ludlow, while realizing the honor of his promotion to Brigadier General, fears that it may prevent his serving in the field with first troops to invade Cuba, in which event he prefers his rank as Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

The veteran Indian scout and trailer, Mr. J. A. Campbell, who is in fact the last of the brave bands of pioneers faithfully allied with the Army, has reported

for duty with the troops. He comes from Fort Keogh, Mont., and will go to Cuba. Every officer and enlisted man of old-time Indian life knows Campbell.

Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., on Saturday received quite an ovation on his safe return from his successful mission to Cuba by both his Army friends and the correspondents.

The presentation of a beautiful stand of regimental colors by the people of Newport, Ky., last week, was an event not easily to be forgotten in the 6th's record. Why the good people so honored the regiment in best told in the following "Whereas" of several resolutions: "The 6th Inf., U. S. A., has for a long time been stationed in our vicinity; during which time the officers and privates of this gallant regiment have by their courteous conduct and soldierly bearing endeared themselves to the people of this city." Lieut. Col. Egbert formed the regiment and Col. Cochran presented the colors and the embellished resolutions accompanying them. Both officers and men, of course, made the camp ring with their cheers—for their friends, the ladies and gentlemen, of Newport, Ky.

Maj. A. H. Appel is busily employed in perfecting the details of the hospital service for Wade's division.

The Engineer Battalion, Capt. J. L. Lusk, commanding, is camped at Port Tampa. Lieut. E. E. Winslow and H. B. Ferguson are present.

Comy. Sergt. F. W. Bryant, U. S. A., has assumed his duties with Maj. Nye, C. S.

Dr. John Guiteras, the famous yellow fever expert, has reported for duty at Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. Acting Asst. Surg. W. W. Calhoun has also reported.

Gen. Shafter has transferred the command at Tampa to Gen. J. F. Wade. Col. Kline took command of the 6th. Gen. A. S. Burt has gone to Chattanooga for duty. Mrs. Burt accompanying him. Capt. Little, C. S., has gone to Washington for duty. Maj. Sharpe has assumed charge of the Commissary Department, Maj. Nye having been temporarily relieved. Capt. Thompson has transferred Signal Corps to Lieut. Greene and goes to Washington. Mrs. Pope, wife of Surg. Pope, is here. The wives of Lieuts. Guifford and McBlane are at Port Tampa. Capt. O'Connell's and Phister's companies 1st Inf., have gone with Capt. Dorst's special mission from Port Tampa. Capt. Woodruff has reported to muster Florida volunteers.

Mr. and Mrs. McKittrick, the latter Gen. Shafter's daughter, are here.

The ladies of Tampa gave the officers a grand ball at the Tampa Bay Hotel May 11. The 6th Inf. Band furnished the music.

The Navy Department on May 13 received this dispatch from Adml. Sampson, dated St. Thomas, May 12: "A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at daybreak. No armed vessels were found in the port. As soon as it was sufficiently light, I commenced attack upon the batteries defending the city."

"This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries, and incidentally to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries."

"The batteries replied to our fire, but without material effect. One man was killed on board the New York, and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ship resulted."

Newspaper dispatches state that the vessels engaged were the Iowa (flagship), Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery and the Porter, which had been in search of the Spanish fleet, but arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, at 5 o'clock on May 12. The Detroit led the attack. The other vessels following, in the order named, with the exception of the Montgomery, steamed in an ellipse before the forts. The first round of the firing was low, but in the second round the ships got the elevation and silenced the guns of Morro. The Spaniards mounted seven good guns, but their marksmanship was wretched. They fired hundreds of shots and hit the New York once, killing Seaman Frank Wodmark, breaking one of the legs of Samuel Feltnan, ordinary seaman, and wounding three others slightly. They also hit the Iowa once. G. Merkle, a marine, had his elbow broken, and Seamen R. C. Hill and John Mitchell were slightly hurt. These were the only casualties.

Another dispatch from Adml. Sampson on May 13 stated the Spanish squadron had been sighted west of Martinique, and a dispatch to London from St. Pierre, Martinique, says that Spanish warships arrived off Port de France on May 13, a port on the West coast of the Island of Martinique, a French possession in the West Indies, about 400 miles from San Juan, Porto Rico.

A dispatch from Hong Kong, China, May 12, announces that the British schooner Amiret, from the Philippines, reports that she saw an American gunboat, probably the Concord, sink a Spanish gunboat after a terrific two-hour fight at Iloilo, Philippines, on the southeast coast of Panay, opposite the island of Guimaras.

The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from Adml. Dewey, dated Hong Kong, May 12: "There is little change in the situation since my last telegram. I am transferring to transports steel breech-loading rifles from sunken Spanish men-of-war, also stores from arsenal in my possession. I am maintaining a strict blockade. Add Argos to list of destroyed vessels. El Correo (reported destroyed) probably El Cano."

"DEWEY." This dispatch, like those previously received, comes from Hong Kong. The Manila Cable Company have served notice on the Navy Department that their concession from the Spanish government makes it impossible for them to send dispatches without their consent. Twenty-five thousand Spanish soldiers are reported to be holding Manila, and 100,000 volunteers have been enrolled. The insurgents are reported within ten miles of Manila on May 9. They are under no control, and Adml. Dewey evidently has a difficult problem on his hands. He is unable to do anything at present, but it is believed in Manila that he intends to bombard the city as soon as reinforcements arrive. A dispatch to the London "Standard" says: "It is understood that the insurgents were negotiating with Captain General Anestri for the execution of the pacific settlement that was nominally arranged a while ago. Adml. Dewey had taken coal from three British vessels. He was allowing others to load with hemp. For a few days the popular animosity against Englishmen was intense. The Spanish soldiers spat at Englishmen and used foul language toward them. The Governor's learning of this wrote an ample apology to the secretary of the English Club, and threatened to shoot anyone offending. The English are accused of plotting the American fleet into Manila Bay with the Esmeralda."

The Spanish Chamber on May 10 adopted the war credits it proposed by the Sagasta government after a stormy debate. Captain General Blanco had cabled an earnest request from Madrid for provisions for his army in Cuba, and that fact was used by the government in urging prompt approval of its measures.

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OUR WAR CAMPS.
MOBILE.

"On to Cuba" has been the watchword here during the past week, some of the infantry regiments, 10th and 22d, having been sent to Tampa to be ready to move on the island. The 1st Regiment Alabama National Guard has patriotically offered the services of the entire regiment to Uncle Sam. Maj. Gen. Coppinger and his staff went to Washington May 6 under a summons from Gen. Miles. Gen. Snyder, Colonel 19th U. S. Inf., then assumed command and appointed Capt. John G. Leefe Assistant Adjutant General. Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf., commands the 2d Brigade of the division, and Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Colonel 20th Inf., commands the 1st Brigade. Sergt. Maj. Duggan, 19th Inf., has been notified of his appointment as 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of Michigan Volunteers. Col. Gardner left several days ago to take command of a regiment of Michigan Volunteers, and the appointment is due to his influence.

The 2d U. S. Cavalry is due here May 12 from Chickamauga.

The examinations of 2d and 1st Lieutenants for promotion continue. At the camp of the volunteers the Bessemer Rifles, Capt. T. T. Huey, were mustered into the service of the U. S. May 11. The Mobile Cadets, Capt. B. C. Rowan, with fifty-one men, and the Lomax Rifles, Capt. Camp, with fifty-eight men, have reported at Camp Johnston to Col. James Wade Cox. The Lomax Rifles is one of the crack military companies of the South.

Pvt. Charles Mapes, Co. A, 11th Inf., recently shot himself in the index finger of the right hand, tearing part of the finger off, necessitating amputation. Mapes said the shooting was accidental, but it is thought by others it was intentional in order to escape drills and work incident to a soldier's life. Such cases were common during our Civil War. A court of inquiry will investigate the matter.

Among recent distinguished visitors was Col. E. L. Russell, president of the Mobile & Ohio Railway. Maj. Gen. Coppinger and his staff and Col. John H. Page of the 3d, called on Col. Russell in his car, and the 3d Regiment Band serenaded the party. The officers took breakfast with Col. Russell.

There was great rejoicing upon the receipt of the news of the promotion of Gen. J. J. Coppinger and Cols. Simon Snyder and Hamilton S. Hawkins, of the 19th and 20th Inf., respectively.

The general health is excellent.

CAMP THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA.

The 2d Cavalry and the 25th Infantry have left for other fields, but the camp is still very lively. Gen. Boynton, president of the Park Commission, is a recent arrival to superintend preparations for the arrival of volunteer troops. Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy J. A. Gen., has arrived from St. Paul, for duty on Maj. Gen. Brooke's staff.

Orders directing three Major Generals and eight Brigadier Generals to report to Gen. Brooke at Camp George H. Thomas, have been made. These were Maj. Gens. James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler, and Brig. Gens. Compton, Burt, Sumner, Snyder, Henry, Lawton, Chaffee and Davis. The forces to be mobilized in the Park will be organized as rapidly as possible into corps, divisions and brigades. Maj. Gens. Wilson, Lee and Wheeler will be assigned to division commands probably, and Brig. Gens. Compton, Burt, Sumner, Snyder, Henry, Lawton, Chaffee and Davis to brigade commands. The troops under their command and those at Tampa, San Antonio, New Orleans and Mobile will form three army corps, to be commanded respectively by Maj. Gens. Brooke, Wade and Coppinger. A fourth corps will probably be commanded by Maj. Gen. Shafter.

Orders were received May 9 to dispatch all the troops to Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile as soon as possible, preparatory to embarking for Cuba. This order caused the greatest excitement and jubilation in camp. The 1st Brigade will be under command of Gen. Chaffee, and the 2d under Gen. Guy V. Henry. The 2d Regiment of Cavalry goes to Mobile, and the 1st and 10th Cav. to New Orleans, under command of Gen. A. K. Arnold. The 3d and 6th Cav. go to Tampa, under Gen. Sumner. Gen. Brooke will remain to assist in the organization of the volunteer army, and will be in command of the division of volunteers to be mobilized here. The Signal

Corps will also remain, as will Chief Surg. Hartsuff, but all regimental Surgeons go South with the men.
Gen. Wheeler reported May 11. The Paymasters have paid the troops for April.

NEW ORLEANS.

Brig. Gen. Snyder took command May 11, relieving Col. Owenshine. Gen. Snyder was met by Col. Owenshine and the camp formally turned over to him. Gen. Snyder has announced the following staff: Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 23d, Adjutant General; Lieut. Thos. W. Griffith, 18th, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. William H. Sage, 23d, Chief Commissary; Capt. William D. Crosby, Chief Surgeon.

There are now four regiments at the Fair Grounds, and it will be possible to squeeze only one more in there. Three regiments are expected, two from Chickamauga, the 1st and 10th Cav., and the 5th from scattering posts; also two regiments of volunteers and one battery of artillery from Indiana, and three regiments of volunteers and one battery of artillery from Illinois, one regiment from Iowa, Arkansas and Mississippi.

May 11 was a big day at the camp. The United Confederate Veterans, headed by Gen. Lombard, commander of the organization in Louisiana, marched to the Fair Grounds and were received by the regulars and volunteers.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs Thursday afternoon instructed Congressman George H. Foss, chairman of the sub-committee, to make a favorable report on the Naval Personnel bill. A number of important amendments were made, and the original bill was changed considerably. A careful canvass develops the fact that the bill has little chance of being enacted into a law. Even those who favor it concede this. Congressman Cummings, of New York, says that there will be a big fight in the House over the bill as now amended, and that it will in all probability be defeated in the Senate.

Chairman Foss says he will not report the bill to the House for some days yet. He refers to the fact that it took Congressman Meyer all summer to prepare a report on a similar bill.

Mr. Foss thus summarizes the amendment: "The bill provides for an increased flow of promotion in the Construction Corps by increasing the numbers in the upper grades. For instance, there are three in the grade of Captains in the Construction Corps, and three in the grade of Commanders. The amendment will simply provide for five in the grade of Captains and five in the grade of Commanders."

"There is another amendment to the effect that the word 'relative' shall be stricken out as defining the rank and position of the staff of the Navy. We have also provided for a reorganization to some extent, of the Marine Corps of the Navy."

"And we have also made an amendment creating a separate grade of Chief Boatswains, Chief Coxswains, Chief Gunners and Chief Sailmakers, to which warrant officers after ten years of service, upon examination, may be promoted. And those who pass the examination will be commissioned. This gives the enlisted men a commission, whereas now they only get a warrant."

"The provision in Section 16, requiring a sailor to be fifteen years on a cruiser, has been knocked out. And under the bill as at present, they 'can retire at the end of thirty years.'"

Congressman S. G. Hilborn, of the Naval Committee, had this to say about the prospect of the bill becoming a law: "The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have practically told us that a personnel bill would not receive consideration in the Senate at this time; that after the war is over it will be time enough to legislate on this subject. They say it is not an opportune time to reorganize the Navy in time of war, and that to change the relations of the different officers on board a ship while in actual action to them seems highly improper."

The Navy Department is very busy securing a full complement of men for the various vessels. All ensigns who either resigned or were honorably discharged, are being taken back, when they show themselves physically competent for the service.

The details for the proposed expedition to the Philippines are being rapidly perfected. This expedition, which will carry in all about 12,000 men, will start from San Francisco as soon as it can be made ready. In addition to the regular soldiers, the quotas of the National Guard from the States of California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, will in all probability be detailed to go, and an order for their rendezvous at San Francisco is expected very soon. As for the regular Army troops there are two regiments of cavalry, four companies of the 14th Infantry, and a regiment of artillery readily accessible to San Francisco. Gen. Miles believes it would be advisable to have cavalry troops accompany the infantry and artillery, for the reason that they would be extremely valuable for patrol duty. A commander for the troops to go to the Philippines has not yet been decided upon.

There is no end of hurry and bustle at the War Department to transport the 50,000 or 60,000 troops to Cuba. A vigorous campaign has been decided on by the Administration, and unless all plans fail, Capt. Blanco will soon be surrounded by formidable forces on land and water. On Tuesday the thirty-eight regiments and four battalions of infantry, the six batteries of light artillery and the ten troops of cavalry, which had been ordered to Chickamauga, were directed to proceed at once to New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa for immediate embarkation to Cuba. The Quartermaster's Department have made all the necessary arrangements for transporting the army of invasion. The work of organizing and equipping this army in so short a time has been a great task. It has been an enormous task also to secure the provisions with which the men are to be supplied. It is proposed to send to Cuba provisions enough to last six months, a quantity equal, it is estimated, to 250 shiploads.

Orders have been given for 10,000 hammocks to be furnished at once for the use of the Army, and these are to be delivered, beginning immediately within the next fortnight. Experts have reported that the "Army and Navy Journal" is entirely correct in asserting that the hammock is an absolute necessity in a Cuban campaign. It is the only means to escape the vermin which otherwise makes sleep impossible to the soldier, and it is also the only way he can escape the fatal dampness of the dank, rich soil. This does not mean the abandonment of the cot, but is more in the nature of an experiment. The chances are, however, that the hammock will be finally adopted for the full army of invasion. The Quartermaster's Department is buying canvas for suits from everybody between the two oceans. They cannot get the material quick enough. A good part of the available supply was used for the Klondike expedition, and since this was abandoned, every suit intended for the Alaskan argonauts has been appropriated for the Army. Bids are to be opened in a few days for other suits.

The following appointments have been made to the Military Academy at West Point: Arthur H. Early, Dayton, 3d Dist., Ohio; Clement Lacy, Washington, 2d Dist., Ind.; Lambert M. Barnes, (alt.), Bloomfield, 2d Dist., Ind.; Frank G. Miller, Washington, 7th Dist., Va.; Burt W. Phillips, East Cleveland, 2d Dist., Ohio; David N. Bowers, Guthrie Center, 9th Dist., Iowa; Robt. L. Dailay (alt.), Council Bluffs, 9th Dist., Iowa; Anthony R. Burnam, Jr., Richmond, 8th Dist., Ky.; Wm. W. Edwards, St. Charles, 9th Dist., Mo.; Jas. H. Craig (alt.), Cyrene, 9th Dist., Mo.; Max Tyler (alt.), Fargo, N. Dak.; Harry L. Maier, Wilmington, Del.; Dorsey R. Rodney (alt.), New Castle, Del.; William F. Morrison, Iowa City, 2d Dist., Iowa.

No orders have been issued by the War Department directing mustering officers to accept all regimental officers of volunteer troops appointed by Governors of States, regardless of physical disqualifications. In a few cases, where Governors were particularly anxious to commission certain officers who, ordinarily, would be rejected on the ground of physical disability, the mustering officers have been directed to accept the services of the officers, but in each case a special dispensation has been required, and a special notation of the disability has been made for the benefit of the Government.


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DISTRIBUTION OF THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

In organizing the Volunteer Army into brigades and divisions the War Department will be exceedingly careful that no sectional lines are drawn. It is the purpose of the President to have in each brigade or division regiments taken from different parts of the country, and thus one brigade might have a regiment of men from a Southern State, one from an extreme Northern State and one from some State in the West.

There will be no such thing as a Southern, Western or Northern corps.

The distribution of the troops from the several States will be as follows:

To Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga—A regiment of infantry from each of the following States: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, South Dakota; two regiments each from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri; three from Ohio; four from New York; six from Pennsylvania; a battalion each from South Carolina, North Dakota and Idaho; a regiment of cavalry from Illinois; one troop from Kentucky and eight from Ohio; a Light Battery each from Illinois, Indiana and Missouri; and three Light Batteries from Ohio; in all 37 regiments and three battalions of infantry; a regiment and nine troops of cavalry and six Light Batteries.

To San Francisco, Cal.—Two regiments of infantry and two heavy batteries from California; a regiment of infantry from Oregon and one from Washington, and a battalion from Idaho; two Light Batteries and one troop from Idaho.

To San Antonio, Tex.—One regiment of infantry from Texas; two troops of cavalry from Arizona; four from New Mexico; one from Oklahoma, and two from Indian Territory.

To New Orleans—A regiment of infantry each from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

To Mobile—One regiment of infantry from Alabama.

To Tampa—One regiment of infantry from Florida.

The following are ordered to report to Department commanders for coast defence and reserve: A regiment and a battalion of infantry each from Alabama and North Carolina; two battalions each from California and Maryland; a regiment each from Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin; three regiments from Illinois; two each from Iowa, Massachusetts and Missouri; six from New York; four from Ohio, and five from Pennsylvania; two batteries of heavy artillery from California, and two from Connecticut; one from Maine; one from South Carolina, and a regiment of heavy artillery from Massachusetts; three light Batteries from Pennsylvania; two from Georgia, and one from Connecticut; a regiment of cavalry from Texas; two troops from New York; two from Pennsylvania, and one from Kentucky; in all 47 regiments and six battalions of infantry, a regiment and six batteries of heavy artillery; six Light Batteries; a regiment and five troops of cavalry.

To Washington, D. C.—Two regiments of infantry each from Illinois and New York; four from Pennsylvania, and one each from Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin; a battalion from Wyoming, District of Columbia and North Dakota; a battery of light artillery each from Indiana and Ohio; twenty-four regiments and three battalions of infantry and two Light Batteries and one troop of cavalry.

Following is the organization provided for the volunteer troops:

Cavalry—Regiment—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 1 Adjutant (extra Lieutenant), 1 Quartermaster (extra Lieutenant), 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Chaplain, 3 hospital stewards, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Chief Musician, 1 Saddle Sergeant, 1 Chief Trumpeter, Troop—1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 2 trumpeters, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 78 privates (maximum), 64 privates (minimum).

Artillery—Light Battery—1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants, 1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Veterinary Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 15 Corporals, 2 farriers, 2 artificers, 1 saddler, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 141 privates (maximum), 114 privates (minimum). Heavy Battery—1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants, 1 First Sergeant, 22 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, 162 privates.

Infantry—Regiment—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel,

2 Majors, 1 Adjutant (extra Lieutenant), 1 Quartermaster (extra Lieutenant), 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Chaplain, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Chief Musician, 2 Principal Musicians, 3 Hospital Stewards, Company—1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 First Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 2 Musicians, 1 artificer, 1 wagoner, 76 privates (maximum), 64 privates (minimum).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. S.—Your question is too vague. What brigade do you refer to?

P. A. H.—The Revenue cutter Gresham was at Chicago at the dedication of Gen. Logan's monument. She was built by the Globe Iron Works at Cleveland, O., and accepted by the Government Feb. 10, 1897.

W. S. B. asks: "If a man has served three years and three months in the regular Army and is now a citizen, can he be drafted?" Answer.—Yes; when it comes his turn.

W. E.—There are no Battalion Sergeant Majors in the regular Army. Sergeants act as Battalion Sergeant Majors when ordered, but receive no extra pay and wear no extra stripes.

EX-REGULAR.—Your pension would not be interfered with under the circumstances you state.

R. D. R.—The maximum height for cavalry is 5 feet 10 inches. We may have seen a cavalryman taller than that, but do not recall the fact. The permanent stations of the regular cavalry after hostilities cease cannot be told at present.

F. E. W. asks: "Are city policemen exempt from draft in the U. S. Army in case of war?" Answer.—Under the act of March 3, 1863, policemen were not exempt from draft.

D. W. T.—The torpedo boat Gwin was named for Lieut. Comdr. William Gwin, who was killed in battle on the Mississippi River, Jan. 3, 1863.

G. D. M. asks: "Is the infantry reorganization of the regular Army permanent?" Answer.—Yes, except that the force is to be reduced in time of peace according to the bill, but the exigencies of the future are likely to change all that.

C. L. B.—A Paymaster's clerk must have a thorough knowledge of accounts, and must apply for appointment to a Paymaster.

N. W. B.—Apply at the Navy Yard, where full information will be given you.

F. H.—Gen. Hancock was appointed a Major General of Volunteers Nov. 29, 1862; Gen. Miles, Oct. 21, 1865; hence, the latter could not have served as a Major General under the former during the War. Gen. Miles does not owe his promotion to influence alone. He has well earned everything he has got.

S. C.—The age limit for men desiring to enlist in the regular Army is from 18 to 35.

SUBSCRIBER.—So far as we are aware, there is no order, circular or decision requiring military men to stand at attention and uncover during the playing of the National air.

G. H. S.—Write to the President, Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and doubtless you will be furnished the detailed information you desire.

R. M.—If you will examine the files of the "Army and Navy Journal" for the past two months you will find any amount of valuable data concerning the present war between Spain and the United States, including the strength of the opposing fleets.

READER.—The 5th Regt., of Baltimore, is commanded by Col. Frank Markoe, and the Captain of Co. E is John Hinkley.

G. H. H.—The person for whom you inquired is reported to be with Co. B, 13th Inf., at Tampa, Fla.

G. S. H.—There are at present no vacancies in the Pay Corps of the Navy, but examinations will be held May 2, 1898, at the Washington Navy Yard, to select twelve candidates to fill an expected increase in the corps. The sea pay of an Assistant Paymaster amounts to \$1,808 per annum, and the shore pay to \$1,400. By writing to the Paymaster General of the Navy you can get all information desired as to examination.

J. D.—Applicants for the U. S. Naval Academy must be between the ages of 15 and 20 at the time of their examinations. It is necessary to know in what district you live before we can say when the next vacancy will occur. The examinations to the Academy are not printed.

A READER.—There are no regulations in the Navy Department governing your case. The whole matter is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

SOME MORE BRITISH STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Sir: As the statistician of the "London Engineer," I note with pride your republication of my numerical demonstration of the wretched inferiority of your American fleet. I have been engaged for some years in making similar deductions regarding Her Majesty's ships, and I am the author of the famous calculation printed in the same journal which conclusively showed that the pitching of one of Her Majesty's cruisers was so rapid that the stern fell by gravity so much quicker than the people on the poop—who of course were not influenced by the defects in the vessel herself—that at every descent they remained suspended in the air until the rising of the deck once more gave them a foothold.

I have now made some more calculations relative to your miserable Navy, which are even more startling. A tabular statement of 28 of your principal vessels is before me. I find by adding all the various figures that their total speed is 490.8 knots per hour, horse power 264,000, coal capacity 21,264 tons, length 8,904 feet, breadth 1,557 feet and depth 1,598 feet, with an aggregate crew of only 9,700 men. Obviously, therefore it requires 4,400 lbs. of coal to move each man at the rate of 17 knots per hour, and at an average expenditure of 26 horse power. That is to say, you burn 170 pounds of coal per horse power per hour, and this to move one man weighing, say, 150 lbs.

But you may say the ship is also moved. This only makes matters worse. Averaging again the proportions of your ships and dividing by the number of your men, you will find that to each man there is only available a platform of 1/30 of a foot in length, and 1/200 of a foot in depth and breadth, or 1-120,000 of a cubic foot. A man, sir, even on blockade diet, cubes so much more than this, that the additional mass is negligible. Or, still worse, if he inadvertently neglects to return from liberty and the ship goes without him, then you are wasting 170 horse power in moving a proportional amount of the structure not larger than a small tooth. And at what awful cost. The aggregate expenditure for your 28 ships was about \$50,000,000. Averaging some more in the same style on the basis of men, it is costing you no less than \$5,150 to get a move on each individual.

No nation could withstand such a drain as this. Your defeat is inevitable.

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TO THE GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., May 5, 1898.

The next annual meeting of the Association of Graduates will take place in Room No. 101, of the Academy Building, at 3 p. m., Thursday, June 9, 1898. There will be no Graduating Hop this year, the first class having graduated on the 26th of last month.

Because of the unfinished condition of Cullum Memorial Hall, and the rate of progress toward completion, it is difficult to say when the building will be ready for use, therefore the Executive Committee has decided to have the business meeting only—as is required by the Constitution.

If the hall is finished by next fall and the committee concludes to have dedicatory exercises before the annual meeting in 1899 due notice will be sent to graduates of the Academy.

By-laws.—1. Every graduate desiring to become a member of this Association shall be admitted upon paying an initiation fee of ten dollars.

There are no annual dues and members have no expenses. The dinners are always paid for by those who are present. Graduates in civil life are requested to inform the Secretary of the Association of changes in their post office addresses. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent, M. A.; P. S. Michie, Professor, M. A.; S. E. Tillman, Professor, M. A.; W. P. Edgerton, Associate Professor, M. A.; J. B. Bellinger, Captain and A. Q. M.; Executive Committee, E. W. Bass, Professor, M. A., Treasurer, Charles Braden, Lieut. U. S. A., Secretary.

In answering please give the date of your class.

G. O. 740, HEADQUARTERS, MAY 8, 1898.

[Extract.]

16. Not over 15 per cent. of the authorized strength of the regiments called into service under the President's proclamation of April 23, 1898, will be composed of men of the following classes:

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WESTERLAND.....June 1	FRIESLAND.....June 22

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MARRIED.

ANDREWS-MIZNER.—At Detroit, Mich., April 27, 1898, Mr. Edwin S. Andrews to Miss Lizzie Poillon Mizner, daughter of Gen. Henry R. Mizner, U. S. A.

CONARD-ALLEN.—At Washington, D. C., May 3, 1898, Paymr. Charles Conard, U. S. N., to Miss Dora Edmonson Allen, daughter of the late Paymr. Robert W. Allen, U. S. N.

VERTON-LONG.—At Knoxville, Tenn., May 2, by the Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Clough Overton, 1st Lieut. 1st U. S. Cav., to Mrs. Jennie Long, daughter of Col. A. K. Long, of Kentucky. No cards.

LACEY-CRANDELL.—At New Orleans, La., April 29, 1898, Lieut. Francis Edmund Lacey, 1st U. S. Inf., to Miss Florence Raymond Crandell, of Detroit.

MYERS-CUTTS.—At the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 30, 1898, Lieut. John Twigg Myers, U. S. M. C., and Miss Alice Gertrude Cutts, daughter of the late Lieut. Comdr. Richard M. Cutts, U. S. N.

DIED.

AMES.—At Glens Falls, N. Y., April 18, 1898, Clayton S. Ames, son of Capt. L. S. Ames, U. S. Army, retired.

ELMER.—At the Mansion House, Brooklyn, Tuesday, April 26, 1898, Horace Elmer, Comdr. U. S. N. Interment Friday, April 29, at the Naval Cemetery, Annapolis, Maryland.

FEATHERSTONE.—On Thursday, May 5, 1898, at the residence of Prof. E. W. Bass, West Point, N. Y., Mrs. Margaret Featherstone, in the 66th year of her age.

HILL.—Suddenly, at Mobile, Ala., May 2, 1898, Lieut. Rowland Gardner Hill, 20th U. S. Inf.

MASON.—At St. Paul, Minn., April 30, 1898, Edwin C. Mason, Colonel (retired), and Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A.

RANDALL.—In Manila Harbor, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898, Chief Engr. Frank B. Randall, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

STOCKTON.—At Trenton, N. J., May 15, 1898.

Robert F. Stockton, son of the late Commo. Robert F. Stockton, U. S. N.

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The estimated deficiencies in the appropriations for the War Department during the remaining two months of the fiscal year are as follows: Signal service of the Army, \$21,000; pay of the volunteers, \$5,766,661; pay of the regulars, \$1,425,253; subsistence, \$2,739,643; regular supplies Q. M. Department, \$1,000,000; incidental expenses Q. M. Department, \$750,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, \$1,500,000; barracks and quarters, \$300,000; transportation, \$6,000,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$10,000,000; contingencies, \$20,000; ordnance department, \$3,747,405; medical and hospital department, \$50,000; equipment of engineer troops, \$50,000; torpedoes for harbor defence, \$500,000; expeditionary force to Cuba, \$150,034. The total is \$34,019,997. This estimate is independent of the allotments made for the Army from the \$50,000,000 defence appropriation.

The enlistments for the artillery of the U. S. Army from March 8 to April 20, 1898, forty-four days, were as follows: At city stations—Heavy artillery, 876; light artillery, 232; total, 1,108. At posts (incomplete for last ten days)—Heavy artillery, 180; light artillery, 34; total 214; grand total, 1,322. A rate of 30 per day, or 900 per month.

COURTESIES TO OFFICERS.

Eastern Yacht Club, Hyde Park, Mass.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal:"

At a meeting of the council of the Eastern Yacht Club, held this date, the council recommended to the club that all commissioned officers of the Army and Navy in the service of the United States, situated on Massachusetts Bay, shall be special members of the club for the present season, with all the privileges of regular members; but without payment of entrance fees or annual dues.

It appears that when Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, an ex-officer of volunteers, and now editor of the "Evening Journal" of Jersey City, was a schoolmaster at Montpelier, Vt., he had among his pupils the present hero of the Manila victory. Young Dewey was not one of the good little boys who goes to heaven early; on the contrary, he was the ringleader in one of the worst gangs of fighting schoolboys that Pangborn had ever encountered. He organized a rebellion, but the schoolmaster was equal to the occasion and soon young Dewey was lying upon the floor, howling for "quits," and another boy lay near him unconscious. The rebellion was over, and Mr. Pangborn had no further trouble with that school.

He took Dewey home to his father, and reported that he had brought him his son, "somewhat the worse for wear, but ready for school work."

"Thank you," replied Dr. Dewey. "I guess George will not give you any more trouble. He will be at school to-morrow."

The father of the other boy tried to get a warrant for the arrest of the schoolmaster, but there was not a magistrate in the county who would issue one. They said that if anybody had been found who could govern that school, he was the man for the place.

Young Dewey remained at school. He soon became a good scholar, and, under his friend's tuition, fitted for the Annapolis Academy. Years after these events he was wont to visit Maj. Pangborn at his home in Boston, where the former teacher was editor of the old "Atlas and Bee." On one of these visits he said to him: "I shall never cease to be grateful to you. You made a man of me. But for that thrashing you gave me I should probably now be in the State prison."

Such at least is the story told by a correspondent of the New York "Sun."

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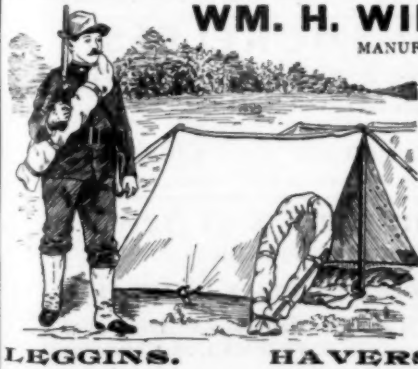
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The commander hesitated. Then he shuddered, and nodded assent, and turned away.

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The Spanish gunners looked in amazement at this intrepid band. So might the Russian gunners at Balaclava have looked at the Light Brigade.

The Annihilators halted and coolly dressed their lines. "Attention!" roared the valiant Wallace. "One—two—three—all together!"

And then as one man those 400 eloquentists began to briskly recite the "Chariot Race" from "Ben-Hur."

The Spaniards never stopped running until they reached the extreme end of the island, and then most of them plunged in and struck out lustily for Porto Rico.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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A young woman representing one of the daily newspapers of New York applied to an Admiral of the Navy the other day asking that she might be allowed to accompany one of his vessels on a cruise. When the impropriety of her presence upon a vessel of war was explained she naively replied: "I will take a chaperone with me."

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" says: "We need two things—a larger fleet and a permanent naval station in the Far East. A larger fleet is one of the certainties of the near future, and the present war will only

hasten its coming. And the public is gradually becoming familiar with the necessity of having a basis of operations outside our own shores. Such a basis is provided for us in Manila. It has a magnificent strategical position, from which our interests in China could be easily and adequately protected. It is surrounded by a bay which could hold all the navies of the world. It is the finest, practically the only, gateway of commerce in the richest and largest of all the Philippine Islands. Now that it has fallen into our possession by the bravery of our seamen, it ought to be kept. With the rest of the islands, their government and institutions, we have no concern. To saddle ourselves with the responsibilities of keeping order among that mutinous and half-caste population would be merely foolish. But Manila we need to safeguard our Asiatic commerce in the troublous times that are coming. It is necessary to our growth, dignity, our mercantile interests, our position among the nations of the world. Manila should be made the Hong Kong of America in the Far East!"

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TURRETTED VESSELS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

It is said that the three new battleships about to be authorized by Congress, will be built on the same general plans as the Illinois, and her sister ships now building. That is, their principal guns will be in turrets. I write to ask whether there has ever been a test of the revolving turret, with a view to ascertaining how heavy a blow it can receive without being thrown out of gear? It seems to me that in view of the enormous power of modern ordnance, the presumption would be, in the absence of such a test, that the first heavy shot striking the turret would almost certainly disable it, for the impact is so perfectly terrible that it is difficult to imagine any other result. No doubt this has all been gone over. I am simply writing for information, and shall hope for an early answer.

L. S. L.

A modern shot planted in the right place will disable any ship that floats. The monitors are less liable to be disabled than other types of vessels. The resisting powers of the turrets of the Massachusetts were thor-

oughly and satisfactorily tested by Capt. Sampson when he was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.—Editor.


THE SPANISH SOLDIER.

Describing the Spanish soldier a foreign writer says: "The little, lissom linesmen who in all human probability are destined to meet in mortal combat the sturdy soldiers of 'Uncle Sam' would be the despair of an English or a German staff officer. Watch him as he slouches along; his tunic faded, torn and probably minus a button or two; his red trousers frayed and threadbare; his feet cased in the clumsy hempen sandals of the country; and his hands muffled in huge green woolen gloves, between the top of which and the sleeve of his tunic is usually to be seen two or three inches of bare, brown, sinewy arm. He carries his rifle anyhow; at the trail, at the slope, muzzle foremost, slung at his back. Not an inspiring picture. Far from it. Nevertheless, that the Spaniard can fight, and fight well, too, on occasions, has been proved on many a blood-stained field. At Igualada, one of the fiercest battles of the late Carlist war, an entire

battalion had to choose between annihilation and surrender, and selected the former. Despite his shuffling gait, too, he marches well and uncomplainingly. In fact, the Spanish 'Tommy' never seems to tire and he is seldom out of temper. Two meals a day, served at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., constitute the regular commissariat allowances, but in addition he is served in some corps with coffee and soup in the early morning. Bread, and bread only, at the rate of 1½ pounds per man per day, constitutes the government ration. Any additional food he has to buy from the regimental canteen. This is kept by a civilian, but the scale of prices is regulated by a regimental committee. Very little meat enters into the Spanish soldier's dietary. Perhaps this is the reason his wounds heal so rapidly and easily. A chunk of dry black bread, a little oil, and a clove of garlic suffices him for the day."

It was Paul Bourget who contemptuously declared that the average American doesn't know who his grandfather was, which brought forth the retort from Mark Twain that the average Frenchman doesn't know who his father is. The young King of Spain doesn't know who his grandfather was, and it is doubtful whether his grandmother, Isabella, knew.—Knoxville Tribune.

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